TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3 February 1972 Volume 6 No 5 10p

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Sweden: selling to success

by O. G. Griffith, OBE, MVO, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Stockholm

When Britain signed a trade treaty with Sweden in 1654 there were few exportable commodities. Today the range of British exports to Sweden is as catholic as the volume is impressive; the variety—from artificial eyelashes to gas turbines—is legion. The first part of this article (*Trade and Industry* of January 27) dealt with the Swedish economy and with the successful development of Anglo-Swedish trade in recent years. This second part discusses methods of doing business in Sweden and takes a closer look at some commodity sectors where British exporters may enlarge on past successes.

It is a ground rule of the Commercial Department rarely to tell a British exporter that there is no market in Sweden for his products. Nevertheless, the newcomer is advised to analyse the market carefully before deciding whether a visit is desirable or a sales drive necessary. There is a mass of information available (much of it conveniently in English), and the exporter will find that he can obtain a fair idea of the factors governing the market for his products by consulting the Department of Trade and Industry, either at Export House in London or at one of the Regional Offices. All this can be done by the exporter without moving far from his desk, and should be done before a visit is contemplated.

An open market

Sweden is a free trading country which earns its livelihood by exporting a fairly narrow range of raw materials (mainly wood pulp and iron ore) and sophisticated high quality engineering products (special steels, cars, ships, tele-communication and electrical equipment), and by importing the wide range of articles which she does not produce herself. Sweden's current economic recession (described in last week's article) does not affect this basic pattern; her object is, and always has been, to keep open access to overseas markets and to maintain international competitiveness.

The larger customers

This pattern will dictate the British exporter's broad lines of strategy. To sell capital goods, he may, as many British exporters have already successfully done, set his sights at supplying plant, equipment and components to the great Swedish international companies—Volvo and Saab Scania, the vehicle manufacturers; the shipyards of Kockums, Eriksberg and Gotaverken; LM Ericsson, manufacturers of telecommunications equipment; ASEA the electrical engineering giants; and the iron and steel processors SKF, Sandviken and Stora Kopparberg. One can go on with the list of well known Swedish firms—Electrolux, Alfa Laval, Atlas Copco. These are all large Swedish companies who already buy substantially from the UK and as a general rule they are ready to consider additional suppliers. The buying procedures of these and similar companies are broadly similar. With quality their trademark and reliability their watchword, they are exacting customers. They demand, and can afford to expect, very high standards and they are impatient with administrative weaknesses. They are reluctant to deal with agents, preferring to build up direct relationships and maintain close technical co-operation with their suppliers. Swedish subsidiaries of large international companies operate in a similar way. Svenska AB Philips and IBM Svenska AB are formidable competitors in the Swedish market, but they are also good potential customers of British suppliers of components.

British exporters of capital goods have also gained valuable business in those sectors where there is no Swedish domestic production or where production does not meet domestic demand. Machine tools, earth moving equipment, materials

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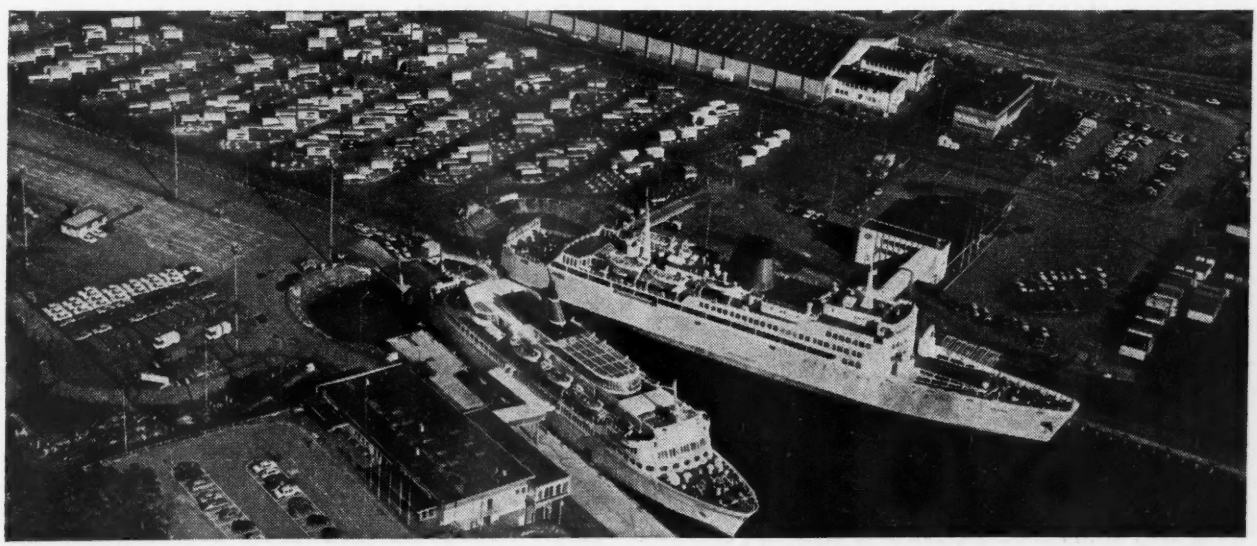
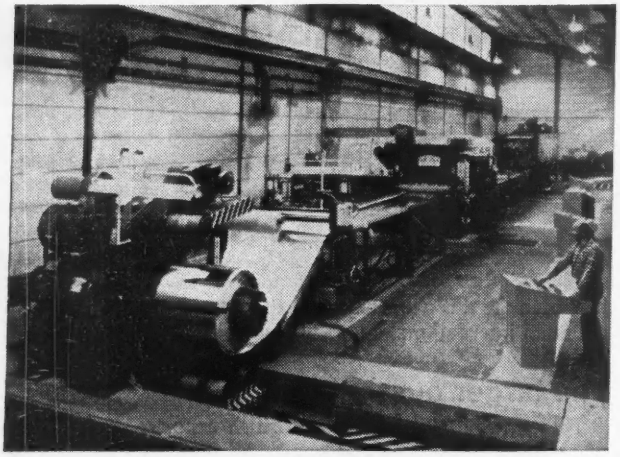


The roll on/roll off facilities in the Skandia harbour, Gothenburg provide a modern and convenient entry point for some of Britain's £380 million annual exports to Sweden.



An electronically-controlled stainless steel cut to length and stacking line installed in the factory of Fagersta AB, Sweden. An example of British export success against international competition.

SWEDEN
continued

handling plant, packaging and plastics machinery, electronic components, pumps, instruments are some of the commodities which the UK is already selling well or could sell better in the future.

Agents and direct selling

The approach to the market will vary. Smaller Swedish concerns sometimes prefer to deal through agents to avoid the administrative problems of importing; agents and/or distributors are of course essential when the product has to be backed by spare parts and after sales servicing. Many of the medium sized companies, as do the giants, prefer to deal with suppliers direct. In Sweden, with whom there are so few problems of communication, there may be a choice between direct selling and local representation which deserves careful consideration. This is not a market where agents and exports are necessarily synonymous terms. The common denominator, regardless of the method of selling, is that British exporters must expect keen competition from all quarters. Certainly those suppliers who do appoint a local agent cannot be absolved from regular visits to Sweden both to supervise their representation and to keep in regular contact with customers. Time is very valuable to the busy executive: the flying time from London to Stockholm (2¼ hours) is less than the Inter City journey from London to Manchester; Gothenburg is even closer—under 2 hours from London.

Capital goods

Two particular growth areas in the capital goods sector merit special attention.

Firstly the electrical industry: During the present decade Sweden will undertake a power generation programme, to the value of upwards of £1,000 million in which nuclear reactors will play a major role. The prospects of turnkey contracts for reactors going Britain's way are not at present bright, but there will remain a considerable opportunity to complement limited Swedish capacity. The prizes here could be great. Last September a detailed report on the Swedish power generation programme was published through the DTI Export Intelligence Service and subscribers will already have a copy. Further inquiries should be addressed to Export Services Division of DTI Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 586).

Secondly, environmental control: The Swedes are extremely interested in all aspects of pollution. In June this year, Stockholm will be host to the United Nations Conference on Human Environment; there are no plans to hold a commercial exhibition at that time, but the publicity that the conference will create will lead to a wider understanding of the problems. Already the Swedish Government is increasing its financial aid to and its pressure on industry and local authorities to clean up the innumerable lakes and rivers and to deal with the special problems of the tideless Baltic. Britain with her unsurpassed experience and know-how will have much to offer. But the commercial potential will need to be evaluated in terms of exporting ideas and techniques as well as equip-

Export Publicity for Industry

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office covering your area.

NORTHERN: Mr. A. A. McLoughlin, Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TB (0632 27575—Telex 53277).

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SCOTTISH OFFICE: Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1 (031-556 8501) District Office: 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C2 (041-221 5670—Telex 77583).

ULSTER OFFICE: Director of Information, Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast, BT4 3ST (0232 63011).

WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Brian Evans, Director, Welsh Office Information Division, 42 Park Place, Cardiff, CF1 3PY (0222 28066—Telex 49327).

ment. And in both areas Sweden has already gained some valuable experience of her own.

Public sector

The Swedish public sector although relatively small (less than 5 per cent of Swedish industry is nationalised) has a total annual turnover of nearly £1,500 million. British exporters enjoy the advantages of Article 14 of the EFTA Convention which provides that public undertakings should not afford protection to domestic production nor discriminate against foreign suppliers. For the most part Swedish public undertakings do not advertise invitations to tender but normally invite bids from known suppliers. A British exporter wishing to tackle the public sector must therefore make his products and his interest known. There are regular opportunities for British suppliers to take a larger share of this sector of the market.

Consumer goods

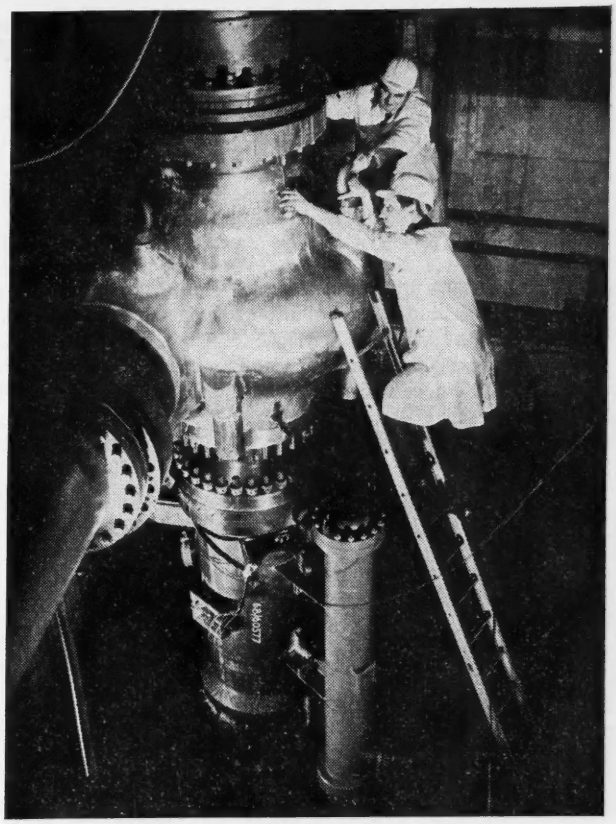
A succession of five major promotions of British consumer goods has been staged in Sweden covering the period 1968-70. Beginning with British Week Stockholm and apreading south to Halsingborg and north to Lulea which lies only some 50 miles of the Arctic Circle, these Weeks succeeded in drawing attention to what Britain has to offer. Exports of consumer goods have expanded from £41.3 million in 1966 to £85 million in 1970—a faster growth than achieved by our capital goods exports. The economic recession has distorted the picture over the past 12 months, but prospects appear to be good for our exports of food, sports equipment, shoes, giftware and high quality clothing.

The injury suffered in the Swedish textile and clothing industries as a result of the recession may have adverse consequences for British suppliers of these goods. In the short term, however, the market for the finished product, including shoes, may improve as the domestic industry shrinks. But strong competition must be expected from Portugal and Finland and, in the lower price ranges, from the Far East.

Selling techniques in the Swedish consumer goods market are dictated by the structure of retail business. In recent years the multiples, including the powerful co-operative organisation KF, have taken over a rapidly increasing share of the market and many private stores have combined in voluntary chains with central purchasing organisations. Three multiples now own over 400 departmental stores in all parts of the country and ICA, the most important voluntary chain, now has nearly 7,000 outlets. The consequence of this changing pattern is that success in volume exports depends to a large extent on the ability to sell to the large chains. The concentration of power in comparatively few hands does however give the British exporter a choice between local representation and direct selling.

Articles in *Trade and Industry* over the last seven weeks have dealt with the separate characteristics of Scandinavian markets. They have indicated that lucrative opportunities exist for the British exporter. The last two articles in this set show that there is a continuing demand in Sweden for a wide range of British goods. But this is not a market for the taking. Careful market research, scrupulous attention to the market's requirements, and ability to compete successfully with the best that the trading countries of the world have to offer are indispensable to success.

This article is one of a series dealing with aspects of overseas markets which are of continuing importance to Britain. The largest markets will be dealt with by more than one article. The next article in this series will discuss the Nigerian market.



This 1,150 hp reactor circulating pump weighing 20 tons and standing 15 feet high is part of a £250,000 export order. The pump made in Luton by Hayward Tyler and Co. has been ordered by ASEA Atom of Sweden for installation at the Ringhals 1 nuclear power station.

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Further steps towards compensating for marine oil pollution damage

AN International Convention to establish a Fund to compensate victims for marine oil pollution damage was adopted in December by a Brussels International Conference attended by delegates from 49 states. This Conference was the successor to a 1969 Conference which adopted the Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage. The United Kingdom was represented on both occasions, and its delegation took a leading part in the proceedings.

The 1969 Convention, with certain exceptions, imposed strict liability on tanker owners for marine oil pollution damage, required them to insure against claims, and allowed claimants direct recourse against insurers. At the same time it allowed the tanker owner to limit his liability in the absence of actual fault on his part to 2,000 gold francs (£55) per ton* of the ship's tonnage up to a maximum of 210 million gold francs (£5.8 million). But the 1969 Conference recognised that the Convention it adopted did not provide full protection to victims in all cases, and that a further Convention was needed.

The 1971 Conference therefore had before it a draft Convention prepared by the Legal Committee of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO), and designed to create an International Fund which would be available to give adequate compensation to victims of large scale oil pollution incidents in cases where such compensation was not available, or was only available in part, from the tanker owner under the 1969 Convention. (For example the amount of compensation due after a major incident might well exceed the limit of the shipowner's (tanker owner's) liability under the 1969 Convention.) A secondary purpose was to relieve the shipowner of part of the additional financial burden imposed by the 1969 Convention. The two Conventions are thus intended to be complementary. Indeed, states may become parties to the new Convention only if they are also parties to the Civil Liability Convention of 1969. (No country has yet ratified the latter, and it is likely that states will tend to adhere to both simultaneously.)

Under the 1971 Convention the International Fund will derive its income from contributions levied upon persons or companies who receive crude or fuel oil by sea. For this reason the Convention will come into force only when it has been ratified or otherwise accepted by at least eight states which together include within their territories receivers of not less than 750 million tons of crude and fuel oil a year. (This is about half the expected international sea-borne movement of oil in 1972.)

Compensation of victims

When the new Convention comes into force and the Fund is established it will pay compensation to victims in contracting states within the limits set out below for marine oil pollution damage as defined in the 1969 Convention; that is to say damage caused by persistent oil, from a loaded tanker irrespective of flag. The costs of preventive measures taken at sea, even if these succeed in preventing any actual damage taking place, are included. Normally the claimant's first recourse will lie against the shipowner or his insurer. But if the shipowner's contribution falls short of the total compensation due because it exceeds the limit of his liability or because of his financial incapacity or that of his insurer, the Fund will pay compensation up to a figure which will bring the total compensation paid by the shipowner (or insurer) and the Fund together to 450 million gold francs (£12 million) per incident. The shipowner will be able to claim against the Fund for any preventive measures which he has himself reasonably taken to forestall or limit prospective damage to a claimant.

The Fund will pay the cost of damage arising from acts of God (for which the shipowner is not liable) up to a maximum of £12 million for any one natural phenomenon. It will *not* pay compensation for damage resulting from an act of war, hostilities, civil war or insurrection, or for damage caused by discharge of oil from a warship or state-owned ship on government non-commercial service. Nor will the Fund pay if the claimant cannot show that the damage resulted from an accident involving one or more identifiable ships; the Fund is intended to cater for large-scale oil pollution incidents and in such cases it is hardly conceivable that the identity of the ship or ships will be in doubt. There are provisions for relieving the Fund of any obligation to a victim whose wrongful act or neglect contributed to the damage; and for paying proportionately to separate claimants whose total claims exceed the limit of 450 million gold francs (£12 million).

This limit of £12 million is considered sufficient to meet foreseeable claims in the near future; it is twice the cost of the damage, clean-up and preventive measures associated with the *Torrey Canyon* incident. However, since the Conference recognised that there may be cases of more extensive damage (e.g. involving even larger tankers), and that even gold francs are not immune from inflation, the Convention enables the Assembly of the Fund (by a three-quarter majority vote) to raise the limit per incident to an amount not exceeding 900 million gold francs (£24 million). There are also provisions for the fund to assist a contracting state to secure promptly personnel, material and services to deal with an oil spill; and for the fund to provide credit to finance immediate preventive measures in a particular incident which may give rise to a claim.

Relief of the shipowner

As already indicated the claimant's first recourse will normally lie against the shipowner up to the limit of 2,000 gold francs (£55) per ton, or 210 million gold francs per incident, whichever is less. But under the new Convention the Fund, within the overall upper limit of 450 million gold francs per incident, will pay compensation in excess of 1,500 gold francs (£42) per ton or 125 million gold francs per incident (whichever is less), and will reimburse the shipowner for any compensation he has paid above these levels. It will not, however, reimburse the shipowner if there has been wilful misconduct on his part, or if he has been responsible for a breach of the requirements of the following instruments and the incident or damage was caused wholly or partly by such breach: the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil

(continued at foot of first column, page 195)

* The word 'ton' is specially defined in the Convention as net tonnage with certain additions.

Decisions by summer on Bolton recommendations for small firms

—Mr. Nicholas Ridley

THE Government intends by the summer to reach decisions or conclusions on all the major items in the remaining recommendations of the Bolton Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms, Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, told a conference in London on January 25.

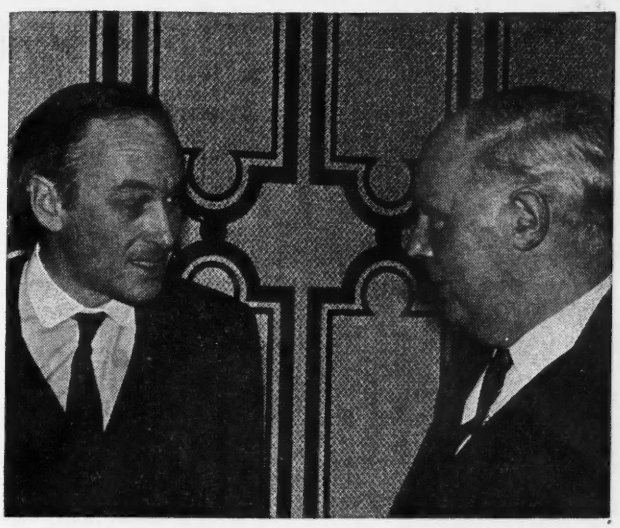
Mr. Ridley, who has responsibility in the Department of Trade and Industry for Small Firms, said the Bolton Committee's report coincided entirely with the Government's philosophy.

He told delegates to the conference—'The Future for Small Firms' arranged by the *Financial Times* in association with the Confederation of British Industry—'It is obvious that some industries have inevitably to decline and it is a cardinal error to think that one can provide long-term employment by keeping them going indefinitely and artificially for social reasons'.

Mr. Ridley went on: 'Instead new firms should be continuously entering into existence, with as many as possible of those new firms growing and prospering so that they take the place of the declining ones.

'Unfortunately, that has not happened in Britain, and the numbers have been declining. This may be one of the reasons why we have such high unemployment. It is an indictment of past policies that the small firms should have been so discouraged that there are not more of them, employing more people, in existence today.

'What Bolton said, and we thoroughly endorse it, is that the inhibitions, the discouragements, the discriminations, should be progressively removed. If it had not been for these disincentives there might today be more jobs. In Germany the number of small firms, and the share of total production that they represent, declined until the EEC was formed. But since then they have been growing both in numbers and in size. This shows that our accession to the EEC will provide opportunities which could be immensely beneficial to smaller businesses.



Photograph courtesy 'Financial Times

Mr. Nicholas Ridley (left), DTI Minister responsible for small firms, seen at the conference in London on January 25 on the subject 'The Future for Small Firms'. With the Minister is Mr. John E. Bolton, chairman of the Bolton Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms.

'As I said, the Bolton Committee's philosophy that these disincentives should be removed is entirely acceptable to the Government. Indeed I can prove this by listing the actions that this Government had already taken before the publication of the report:

(i) Reduced Corporation Tax, Income Tax, the number of firms liable to shortfall; raised the exemption limit for Estate Duty and introduced payment by instalments; and improved the relief for retirement annuities for the self-employed.

(ii) In September the Inland Revenue announced the continuation of the extra-statutory exemption of tax on loans by close companies for Estate Duty.

(iii) February 1971: The Secretary of State for Employment sent a circular to training boards urging them to exempt small firms from levy.

'And I can follow this up with a list of the actions that we took upon the day of publication of the Report:

(i) Designation as Minister with special responsibility for small firms; Small Firms Division set up in DTI to co-ordinate consideration of Report and to look after the needs of small firms as a whole.

(ii) Accepted philosophy of recommendations on form-filling; many (on statistics) were likely to be acceptable.

(iii) Agreed to raise disclosure limit from £50,000 to £250,000 for turnover and from £7,500 to £15,000 for Directors' fees.

(iv) Promised to circularise local planning authorities asking them all to be as helpful to small firms as possible.

Encouraging the innovator

'The next instalment,' continued Mr. Ridley, 'will soon be revealed. By the summer we intend to reach decisions or conclusions on all the major items in the remaining recommendations, such as taxation, form-filling, competition policy, Government procurement and Small Firms Advisory Bureaux. Whenever policies are being reviewed, for example industrial training, the Committee's recommendations will be fully taken into account.

'There are of course other matters of a more long-term nature that we are thinking about. The relative purchasing power of small firms is obviously less than for large ones. They tend to be in a weak position in relation to the taking and granting of credit. Are these problems where Government could or should help?

(continued on next page)

MARINE OIL POLLUTION

continued

1954 as amended in 1962, the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1960, the International Convention on Load Lines 1966, or the International Regulations for Preventing Collision at Sea 1960, or any amendments to these Conventions which are in force or which come into force in the future. To encourage compliance with the latest safety standards the Convention also provides for the Fund Assembly to substitute any new Convention which has come into force and supersedes one or more of those mentioned as a criterion for relief.

Contributions to the fund will be paid by every person who receives by sea more than 150,000 tons a year of 'contributing oil' (crude and fuel oils). The expected level of contributions will depend largely on the occurrence of incidents involving large scale pollution damage, but even on fairly pessimistic assumptions it should not amount to more than a penny or so per ton of imported oil in any particular year. There will be initial contributions to set the fund on its feet, and thereafter annual contributions to cover administrative costs and to meet claims.

The Fund will be administered by a Secretariat, headed by a Director, and will be under the control of an Assembly of Contracting States. When the latter reach the number of fifteen, the Assembly will set up an Executive Committee which will take over some of the functions of the Assembly, including notably the settlement of claims.

After agreeing upon the Convention, the Conference adopted a Resolution requesting IMCO to take the necessary administrative and organisational measures in order to help to bring the fund into effective operation as soon as possible after the date of entry into force of the Convention. It will be for the first Assembly of the Fund to decide where its headquarters will be located.

MR. RIDLEY SPEAKS ON BOLTON RECOMMENDATIONS

continued

'Some small firms feel themselves too vulnerable to being bought up. They can of course only be bought up with their owner's consent—they are almost saying "save us from ourselves". But should we? It is often shortage of capital—either for expansion, or for paying estate duty when a proprietor dies—that causes the owners of small firms to sell. Can we devise new ways of raising capital to obviate these risks? These and many other questions are being studied, and your views and comments upon them would be most welcome.

'We are determined that small businesses shall not be forgotten again. The way to increase employment, wealth, competition, standards of service and design, is not by creating monolithic statutory corporations but by encouraging and helping the entrepreneur, the innovator, the men with a spirit of enterprise.'

Rolls-Royce Ltd.—workers' shares

MR. Frederick Corfield, Minister for Aerospace, on January 24 met a delegation from the Derby Group Rolls-Royce Shareholders Action Association, accompanied by Mr. Peter Rost, MP and Mr. Geoffrey Stewart-Smith, MP, to discuss the position of workers' shares in Rolls-Royce Ltd. At the time of the Rolls-Royce collapse the Government undertook to consider whether any special treatment might be afforded to the holders of these shares. Because of the way in which the workers' share scheme was constituted holders had become 'locked-in' for some three months before the appointment of the Receiver, and could not dispose of their shares, even at a loss.

Mr. Corfield explained that the Government had considered very thoroughly and sympathetically various proposals for giving special treatment to the workers' shareholders. In doing this they had had to bear in mind that despite the disadvantage of being 'locked-in' the workers' shareholders had had some countervailing advantages compared with ordinary shareholders. In particular they had benefited in terms of interest in being able to buy shares at par when the market price of the ordinary shares was substantially higher. The Government had put a major effort, in consultation with Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. and the Receiver of Rolls-Royce Ltd., into trying to find a scheme or other arrangement which would help the workers' shareholders without being unfair to other shareholders and creditors; but they had not yet been able to devise such a scheme.

The delegation put forward for the Minister's consideration a number of suggestions which were discussed.

In conclusion Mr. Corfield said that he still saw little prospect of devising a fair and practicable means of helping the workers' shareholders but he would consider very carefully and sympathetically what the delegation had said before reaching a final decision. In any event the inspectors appointed under Section 165 of the Companies Act 1948 to investigate the affairs of Rolls-Royce Ltd. would include the workers' share scheme and its management in their inquiry; and the Department of Trade and Industry were considering closely whether company law should be amended in the light of the difficulties which had arisen.

'Selling Consumer Goods to France' new DTI publication

'SELLING Consumer Goods to France' is the title of a new publication issued by the Department of Trade and Industry. It lists every major outlet in France with particular reference to department store groups and chain store organisations. For these latter, breakdowns are given for turnover and range of merchandise. Main purchasing organisations for store groups are also listed.

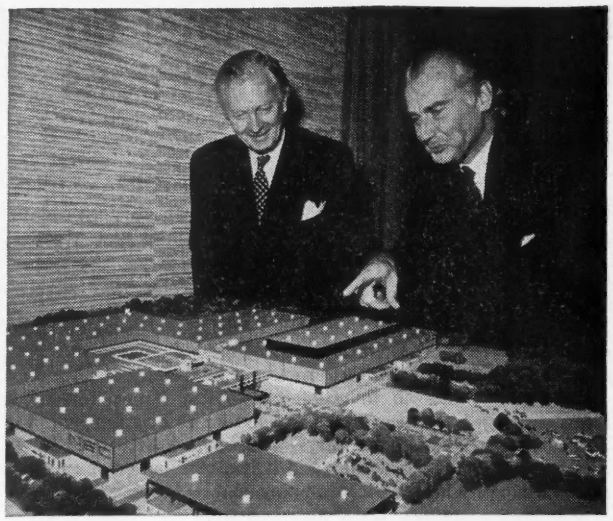
There are chapters dealing with the kind of trade undertaken by department stores, by the new supermarkets and hypermarkets, by mail order houses and buying groups. Concise statistical tables illustrate the trends in turnover, and show the proportion of trade still handled by the small shopkeepers.

'Selling Consumer Goods to France' is designed to help both British manufacturers already established in the market, and those who wish to break new ground by selling in France. It advises on the marketing of goods, import and exchange control regulations, and technical details about standards and specifications required in France.

Much of the detailed information was supplied by the Commercial Department of the British Embassy in Paris. The book was originally prepared by BNEC as a companion volume to 'Selling Consumer Goods to West Germany'.

French (total) imports of consumer goods have increased in value from £1,371 million in 1966 to £2,436 million in 1970, although the UK's share of this market has remained at less than 5 per cent. The UK's impending entry to the EEC makes this an opportune time for British manufacturers to attack the challenging and potentially rewarding French market.

Copies of 'Selling Consumer Goods to France' are obtainable from HM Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 and branches price £1, or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH price £1.05.



Mr. John Davies (left), Secretary of State for Trade and Industry views a model of the National Exhibition Centre during a recent visit to Birmingham. With him is Mr. Frank Cole, chairman of National Exhibition Centre Ltd.

Winter work for Aycliffe and Stockton

THE English Industrial Estates Corporation announce that work is about to start on two further projects in the programme to relieve winter unemployment in the North East.

A contract worth about £88,000 has been awarded to Brims and Co. Ltd. of Middlesbrough to carry out improvements to the road network on the Aycliffe Industrial Estate. This is the second road improvement contract at Aycliffe to be won by Brims during the past few weeks.

The Preston Road extension is the largest project in the present winter programme and will facilitate the development of about 77 acres of land to meet new industrial needs.

The second project is on the North Tees Industrial Estate at Stockton, where a contract worth about £16,000 has been awarded to the local firm of Lonsdale Teesside Ltd.

During the past six weeks four smaller contracts have been let under the 'winter works' scheme, two at Team Valley, one at Aycliffe and the other at Teesside.

REPRINTS OF 'T & I' ARTICLES

Reprints of *Trade and Industry* articles should be ordered within one week of publication from; Director of Publications (PI), HMSO, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BF. Reprints cost £3 for 250 copies of a page or part-page, plus 25p for each additional 125 copies: carriage extra.

Newspaper series acquisition

THE Department of Trade and Industry have received an application for written consent to the proposed acquisition of the Stourbridge County Express series (comprising *The County Express, The Kidderminster Shuttle, The Ludlow Advertiser* and *The Tenbury Wells Advertiser*) by the Berrow's Organisation Ltd.

In the circumstances the Department of Trade and Industry are required to obtain a report from the Monopolies Commission before they can consent to the transfer of *The County Express.* Accordingly they have referred the proposed acquisitions to the Commission under Section 8(3) of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965 for investigation and report.

The Department have emphasised that reference does not in any way prejudge the question of whether or not the proposed transactions may be expected to operate against the public interest.

Notes

Section 8 of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965 which gives the Department of Trade and Industry certain powers in respect of newspaper mergers arises from certain recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Press 1961-62.

The Act provides that a transfer of a newspaper to a newspaper proprietor whose newspapers after the transaction will have an average circulation per day of publication of 500,000 or more copies shall be unlawful and void unless the transfer is made with the written consent of the Department of Trade and Industry.

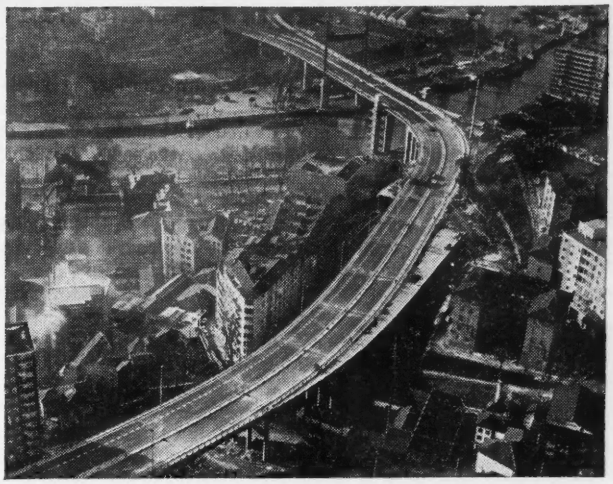
Save in exceptional circumstances the consent of the Department of Trade and Industry may be given only after an investigation of the proposed transaction by the Monopolies Commission. The circumstances in which the Department have discretion to give consent without an investigation by the Commission are:

a. that the newspaper concerned is not economic as a going concern and as a separate newspaper: *and either*
   i. that the newspaper is not intended to continue as a separate newspaper;
   or ii. that if it is so to continue the case is one of urgency
b. that the newspaper concerned has an average circulation per day of publication of not more than 25,000 copies.

The current application for consent is not based on these provisions so the Department have no option but to make the reference. *The County Express* has a circulation of over 25,000; the other newspapers concerned have circulations of under that figure. Section 8 does not require the Department to refer the acquisition of the smaller newspapers to the Commission but empowers them to do so. Since the purchase is of four associated papers the Department are referring the acquisition of the series as a whole to the Commission.

The Commission are required to make their report within the statutory period of three months unless there are special reasons for delay. This is the fourth reference to the Monopolies Commission of a newspaper merger since the Monopolies and Mergers Act came into force in August 1965. The first one referred to the move to put *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* under common ownership, the second referred to the acquisition by the Thomson Organisation of Crusha and Sons Ltd., and the third referred to the acquisition by George Outram and Co. Ltd. of some Scottish weekly newspapers.

The Department of Trade and Industry are enabled by the Act to appoint three to five additional members of the Commission from a Panel of persons maintained for the purpose to take part in the investigation of a newspaper merger. Members of the Panel are being approached with a view to their appointment on this occasion.



A major road bridge of unusual design, which spans the River Nervion in the centre of Bilbao, Northern Spain, was opened to traffic in January by the Sub-Secretary of the Spanish Ministry of Public Works, Don Ricardo Gomez-Acebo. The £2.1 million bridge, which with its approaches is two kilometres long, was built by UK contractors W. & C. French Ltd. It is of steel box-girder cable-stayed construction.

Official appointments

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointments:

Councillor F. Nicholls, of Bordesley, Redditch; Councillor J. C. Silverthorne, of Lichfield; Councillor W. H. Turner, of Birmingham; Mr. D. Fahey, of Newcastle, Staffordshire; Mr. F. L. Morrall, of Newcastle, Staffordshire; and Mr. E. A. Swinden, of Cheltenham to be members of the Midlands Electricity Consultative Council.

New chairman for Council of Industrial Design

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has appointed Viscount Caldecote to succeed Sir Duncan Oppenheim as chairman of the Council of Industrial Design from February 1, 1972. Lord Caldecote is executive director of the Delta Metal Co. Ltd. and is also a director of Consolidated Goldfields Ltd. and of Cincinnati Milacron. In a letter to Sir Duncan Oppenheim the Secretary of State has said that a great debt was owed to him for the service which he had so willingly given as chairman of the Council over a period of 12 years. The growing esteem of the Council, both at home and overseas, was largely due to his wise leadership over the years.

Miscellaneous mines in Great Britain

THE Department of Trade and Industry has prepared a revised list of miscellaneous mines (mines of minerals other than coal, stratified ironstone, shale or fireclay) in Great Britain giving the names and addresses of the owners, the names and addresses of the mines, and the minerals which are either known to be present in the mine but not necessarily being worked, or obtained from outside sources and dressed at the mine.

A copy of the list, giving particulars of the 93 mines operating at September 30, 1971, may be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Industry, Safety and Health Division, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1. Price including postage is 25p payable with order.

The list is revised annually.

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Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SH, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by February 17.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.07	2,2-Di(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxyphenyl) propane	as in previous column	May 4, 1972	13504
29.25	*N*-(Hydroxymethyl) acrylamide	as in previous column	September 1, 1972	12176
29.35	8-Hydroxyquinolinium potassium sulphate	Potassium-8-hydroxy quinoleine sulphate	December 31, 1972	13834

Open General Licence for iron and steel scrap

IN the light of the continuing recession in demand, it has been decided to remove the export controls on all ferrous scrap (including cast iron scrap) valued at up to £30 per ton with the exception of one grade of steel scrap. A decision on whether to remove the existing export controls on compressed unused steel sheet and sheet cuttings is expected to be taken in the near future.

With effect, therefore, from February 3, 1972 an Open General Licence will come into operation permitting the export of all grades of iron and steel scrap valued at up to £30 per ton, except compressed unused steel sheet and sheet cuttings.

The text of the Open General Licence is as follows:

Export Licence—iron and steel scrap

Open General Licence dated January 31, 1972 granted by the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State, in pursuance of Article 5 of the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1970[a], hereby grants an Open General Export Licence authorising the exportation, other than to a destination in Southern Rhodesia, of the following goods namely:—

Scrap and old metal being material wholly or mainly by weight of iron, steel or alloys containing 50 per cent or more by weight of iron and having a value as required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be declared not exceeding £30 per ton other than:—

i. material derived from armour plate,
ii. material derived from goods of a description included in Group 1 of Schedule 1 to the said Order,
iii. compressed unused sheet and sheet cuttings.

The Open General Licence relating to iron and steel scrap and dated April 19, 1971 granted by the Secretary of State is hereby revoked. This instrument shall come into operation on February 3, 1972.

N. E. ROBINS
An Assistant Secretary
January 31, 1972 Department of Trade and Industry

(a) S.I. 1970/1288.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Export Licensing Branch, Norman Shaw North Building, Victoria Embankment, London SW1A 2JB, from whom copies of the Open General Licence may be obtained, free of charge. This and any future Open General Licence will not otherwise be published by HMSO.

Importation of Educational Films

From January 1 1972 new arrangements came into operation for the exemption from customs duty of certain educational films imported into the United Kingdom.

The exemption applies to educational films imported from countries offering similar exemption to educational films imported to those countries from the United Kingdom. This applies notably to Canada and the United States of America.

Films exempted are those certified by the appropriate government agency of the exporting country as being of an educational character. On receipt of that certificate, the Department of Education and Science will provide a certificate of exemption from import duty, which will enable copies of the film to be posted or carried into the United Kingdom without payment to H.M. Customs.

From time to time, samples of films imported under this arrangement will be examined by the DES as a check that the new procedure is being properly employed.

Details of the new arrangements, including the method of obtaining a DES certificate and the subsequent procedure for labelling the films are given in a revised edition of Customs Notice No. 59, obtainable from H.M. Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London, EC3R 7HE or at any Customs House or Office of a Collector of Customs and Excise in the United Kingdom.

The Foreign Compensation (Egypt) Order 1971

ATTENTION is drawn to the Foreign Compensation (Egypt) Order 1971 (S.I. 1971 No. 2104), obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, which provides for the Foreign Compensation Commission receiving and determining claims by British nationals in respect of British property rights and interests affected by Arab Republic of Egypt measures of nationalisation published in the years 1960 to 1964.

Those who supplied particulars concerning nationalised property to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office should receive application forms from the Commission and need take no action unless the forms fail to reach them within 30 days of this Notice. Others should write as soon as possible to the Foreign Compensation Commission, Egypt Section, Alexandra House, Kingsway, London, WC2, giving brief particulars of their claims.

The last date for receipt of applications by the Commission is August 31, 1972. The Commission has no power to extend this time limit.

Advertising in *Trade and Industry*

Inquiries about advertising in *Trade and Industry* should be addressed to HMSO, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN (01-248 9876 ext 6147).

AVIATION and SHIPPING

Minister for Trade on new overall strategy for airport development

THE role of the Civil Aviation Authority in developing a new strategy for airport development was outlined by Mr Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, in a speech to Nottingham Chamber of Commerce on January 28.

'The task of advising those concerned on the development of aerodromes will be taken over by the CAA from April 1 this year', said Mr Noble. 'The Authority will have a statutory duty to make recommendations to the Secretary of State on the requirements for new aerodromes and the extension of existing ones. These will form the basis for an overall strategy of aerodrome development, though aerodrome owners will remain free to decide what action to take on their own aerodromes'.

Referring to the problems faced by the East Midlands Airport Authorities, the Minister said: 'You may know that a study by consultants into the airport needs of the whole Midlands has been proposed. I understand that the East Midland Airport Authorities are prepared to take part in this. I very much hope that the other authorities concerned will do so as well. My Department will certainly be willing to provide all the advice and assistance we can'.

Mr Noble went on to say that the East Midlands airport was well placed to draw traffic from a wide area around and should do well. Much more frequent air journeys between Britain and Europe were also likely after we had joined the EEC. He did not believe the airport would fail now for lack of local support.

Increase in light dues

THE Department of Trade and Industry is seeking authority to increase by about 19 per cent overall the scale of light dues payable by ships calling at ports in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man and the Republic of Ireland.

A draft Order in Council to this effect under Section 5 of the Merchant Shipping (Mercantile Marine Fund) Act 1898, was laid before Parliament on January 27 calling for implementation from April 1, 1972.

This increase, the first since April 1969, has been made necessary by the increased costs of maintenance and capital equipment.

The draft Order also seeks to alter the basic unit of charge from one ton to 10 tons and to consolidate the rules and exemptions relating to the levying of light dues set out in Schedule 2 of the Act as previously amended.

DTI Liverpool marine offices move

THE following DTI Liverpool offices have now moved to Graeme House, Derby Square, Liverpool L2 7SH:

Marine Survey Office	Tel. 051-236 6901
Mercantile Marine Office	Tel. 051-227 1131
Examiners of Engineers, Masters and Mates	Tel. 051-236 691

DEAR EDITOR . . .

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

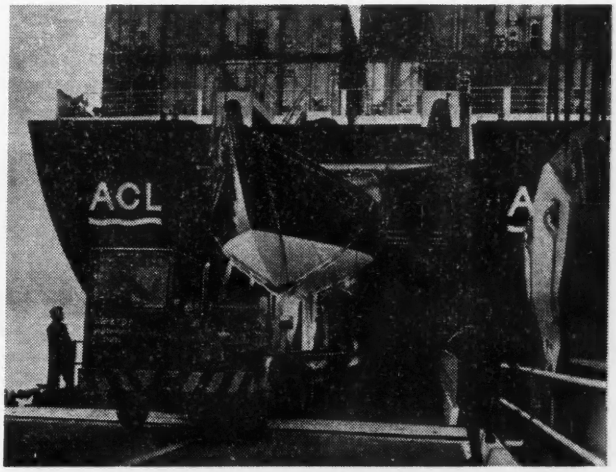
This 18-passenger Jetstream walk-around mini-airliner was delivered by Jetstream Aircraft Ltd. to the chairman of Air Wasteels, the French airline, at Leavesden Aerodrome on January 26. This was the first sale of a new Jetstream since the demise of Handley Page Ltd.—which originated the aircraft's design—and of its American successor. Mr. Peter Cronbach, (left) a director and general manager of Jetstream Aircraft Ltd., is seen handing over the Air Wasteels aircraft to Monsieur Rene Wasteels, chairman of Air Wasteels and Voyages Wasteels.

Revised edition of 1966 Blue Book on carriage of dangerous goods in ships

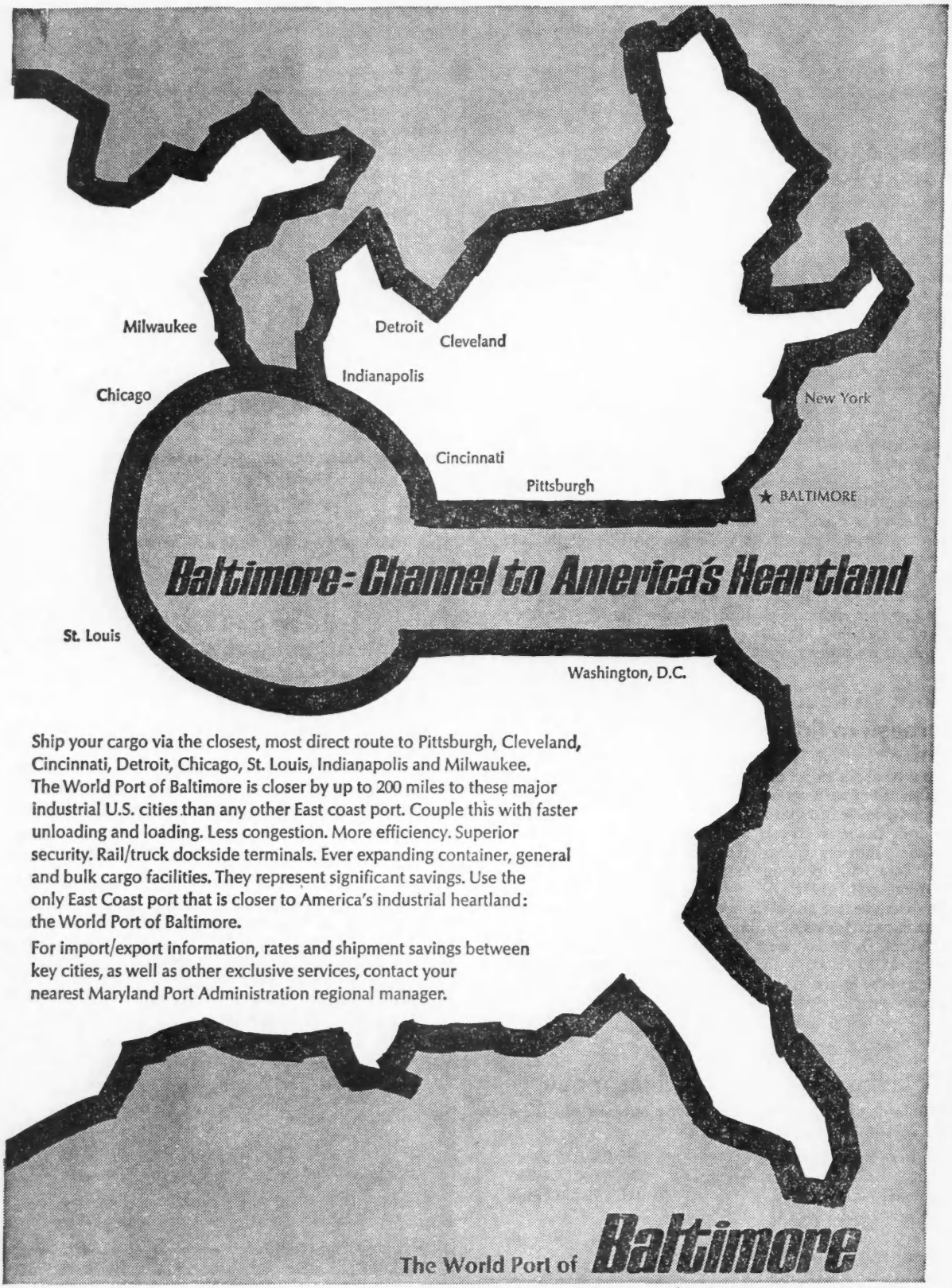
A REVISED edition of the 1966 Report of the Department of Trade and Industry Standing Advisory Committee on the Carriage of Dangerous Goods in Ships (the Blue Book) is now on sale at HM Stationery Office (price £5.00). This supersedes the Committee's original 1966 Report.

The 1971 revised edition contains detailed recommendations for the packaging, labelling and stowage of dangerous goods when carried by sea and reflects the recommendations of the International Maritime Dangerous Code published by IMCO.

(See also 'Further steps towards compensating for marine oil pollution damage' page 194 of this issue.



Lloyds yacht club racer Lutine, the largest fibreglass yacht to be built in Britain is seen here being loaded aboard the 'Atlantic Champagne' at Southampton for the United States. Atlantic Container Line anticipate that Britain's exports of boats to North America will increase by 20 to 30 per cent over the next five years. They say that recent research carried out by them indicates that 4,517 units were shipped to the United States during 1970. The total value of small craft exports to North America was £3.6 million.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● BRUSSELS 1000, BELGIUM: David K. Tosic, Mgr., Frank Vonderach, Asst. Mgr., Shell Bldg., 60 Rue Ravenstein; 13.01.49 or 13.54.05; Cable MARPORT

POINTS from PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

Trade and industry

MONDAY, JANUARY 24

Public boards

Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, asked what qualifications he considered persons should have to make them suitable for appointment by him to public boards controlling and administering the coal, gas, electricity and transport industries, respectively, said that in the case of the coal, gas, and electricity industries the qualifications required of board members, as expressed in the relevant statutes, were that they should have had experience of, or shown capacity in, one or other of certain specific areas. These were listed as industrial, commercial or financial matters, applied science, administration. local government, agricultural matters, the organisation of workers, or experience of the industrial processes covered by the particular Board. In the transport industries for which he was responsible—the nationalised air corporations—there were no specific qualifications laid down by Statute, but he would apply, as appropriate, the same sort of criteria as for the other industries. The personal qualities of the individual to be appointed to a board were in all cases a vital consideration.

Automation centres

The Secretary of State was asked for a statement on the value to industry of low-cost automation centres and the amount of use made by industry of this Government service. Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, said a review of the low cost automation centres supported by the Department was completed last year which included inquiries of a random sample of firms which had made use of the service. While it is for industry itself to say what value it attached to the centres, the inquiries showed that all the firms interviewed claimed to have derived some benefit from the services provided, including increased productivity, improvement in product quality, reduced stockholding and reduction in material wastage. It was estimated that the direct economic benefits to the users resulting from the provision of these services were several times greater than the Department's costs. Well over a thousand firms a year, covering a wide range of industries, had made use of the services offered, which included the provision of training courses and information, advisory and consultancy services on all aspects of the subject. Following the review he had authorised a continuation of the Department's support for the centres in the expectation that they would become self-supporting in a reasonably short time.

Industrial liaison

A Member asked if the Industrial Liaison Service could make its services available only on a fee-paying basis, but Mr. Ridley said they would continue to offer their services without charge while their future was under consideration.

Effects of EEC membership

The Secretary of State was asked if he was aware that the Commission of the European Economic Community had drafted a directive to harmonise the information which joint stock limited liability companies were required to disclose in their balance sheets and profit-and-loss statements, to what extent on entry into the Community the United Kingdom would be bound by these rules, and how it would affect British companies. Mr. Ridley said, the Commission had presented to the Council proposals for a directive on company accounts. The proposal was under consideration in the Community, and there would be an opportunity to make British views known before any directive (with which we would have to comply) was issued. Much of the effect of the draft directive was already covered by the Companies Acts.

A number of questions were posed as to the advantages accruing from the signing of the Treaty of Accession to the Treaty of Rome. Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, said it would bring the advantages of a much larger market and of greater activity among the steel industry's customers. Similarly, the ball and roller bearing industry would benefit from wider market opportunities and an expected increase in economic activity in the UK. The coal industry, apart from benefiting from the general increase in economic activity, should gain from the removal of restrictions against coal exports and from eligibility for the grants and loans of the European Coal and Steel Community.

Coal industry

Mr. Ridley published on request the following figures on manpower, productivity and pit closures in NCB mines.

Year	OMS (cwt)	Percentage change on previous year	Manpower rundown (000)	Pit closures
1960	28.03	—	−51.0	35
1961	28.94	+3.2	−21.8	29
1962	31.20	+7.8	−25.0	51
1963	32.96	+5.6	−25.6	33
1964	34.35	+4.2	−26.0	34
1965	35.90	+4.5	−37.7	44
1966	36.35	+1.3	−32.4	61
1967	38.18	+5.0	−32.0	29
1968	41.73	+9.3	−57.3	70
1969	43.45	+4.1	−24.9	26
1970	44.10	+1.5	−16.5	10
1971	43.94	−0.4	− 4.3	4

Total coal produced in 1971 was 144.7 million tons, and in 1970 it was 142.3 million tons.

Successful prosecutions

A number of queries were made about successful prosecutions. Mr. Ridley said there had been one successful prosecution under the Protection of Depositors Act 1963 by the Department in 1967, three in 1969, and two in 1971. For offences by officers of companies in liquidation under Sections 328, 329 and 330 of the Companies Act 1948, there had been two, none and four successful prosecutions respectively in 1971. Under the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958, there were three successful prosecutions by the Department in 1967, five in 1968, one in 1969, three in 1970, and seven in 1971.

Trade with the USSR

Asked for comparisons of Japanese and United Kingdom trade with the USSR, Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, gave the following information:

	Imports from USSR £ million, cif	Exports to USSR £ million, fob
United Kingdom		
1970	210	102
1971	205	89
Japan		
1970	200	142
Jan/Oct 1971*	172	129

* Latest period available.

Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace, gave in an answer the value of British exports of computers and computer components to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as £0.4 million, £4.3 million and, provisionally, £3.7 million for the years 1969, 1970 and 1971, respectively.

Pyramid selling

Asked if the Department had completed investigations into Golden Chemical Products Ltd., and if there would be a statement, Mr. Ridley said the report of the inquiry was being considered, along with the question of 'pyramid selling' generally.

North-East Development Council

Requested to make a statement on financial support to the North-East Development Council, Mr. Grant said:' The North-East Development Council are to receive grant in aid of up to £20,000 in the current financial year and grants are proposed of up to £15,000 in 1972/73 and of up to £10,000 in 1973/74. These grants are conditional on the Council raising increasing amounts of qualifying non-Government contributions.'

Industrial development

Ministers also replied to questions on development in the northern region, industrial activity in Yorkshire, and development in Lewisham.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25

Capital investment

Mr. Davies was asked if he would make a statement on capital investment in manufacturing industry and when he expected a rise. Mr. Davies said, the results of the latest Investment Intentions Inquiry taken in November/December had been published in the *Trade and Industry* journal of January 13. 'Since the time of the inquiry there has been the international settlement on exchange rates and additional evidence of the continuing and spreading growth in consumer spending. This should help the revival of confidence, and through a reassessment of investment plans could bring an earlier upturn in expenditure,' he said.

European Economic Community

A member asked what the powers and duties of the Consultative Committee of the European Coal and Steel Community were and what plans there were for possible representation from the United Kingdom on that body. Sir John Eden replied that the Treaty of Paris required the Commission to consult the ECSC Consultative Committee when making proposals in a number of important areas, for example pricing, restrictive practices, mergers and schemes of financial assistance. 'The Treaty of Accession provides for the enlargement of the Committee from 51 to 84 members. The precise number of UK representatives and the nomination of in-

(continued on next page)

POINTS FROM PARLIAMENT

continued

dividuals are to be decided this year, and I shall be consulting UK coal and steel interests on this question,' he said.

Asked what reply had been sent to the letter, dated August 23, 1971, from the Chairman of the Domestic Coal Consumers Council, concerning consumer protection in the event of the entry of the United Kingdom into the European Economic Community, Mr. Ridley said he was aware of the views of the Council which had been carefully considered. The Government's proposals on the future of the Council would be made known when the Bill containing the accession legislation was published.

Import of skins

Mr. Grant was asked if he would ban the importation of the skins of puma, ocelot, lynx, leopard and jaguar. Said Mr. Grant: 'I am actively pursuing the practicability of controlling imports of certain skins. We have recently obtained from the British Fur Trade Association and others additional technical information which I hope will enable a conclusion to be reached soon.'

Origin of imports

A question was put on the introduction of legislation to ensure that the consumer was not misled about the place of origin of apples, bacon, beef, butter, currants, eggs, ham, honey, lamb, margarine, mutton, pork, poultry, salmon, salt, tomatoes and veal. Mr. Ridley replied that proposals had been announced to make more specific the provisions of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 in this respect. 'I intend, as I have announced earlier, to make origin-marking orders for most of the foods referred to in the Question, to help consumers to deduce their differing characteristics,' he went on.

Exports and imports

Mr. Davies was asked what proportion of Great Britain's exports and imports in value terms was accounted for by the internal transactions of international companies, both British and foreign-owned and purely foreign-owned. He gave the following details:

Exports to related concerns as proportion of all United Kingdom exports in 1970 (Preliminary estimates)	%
By all companies	29
By companies owned or controlled overseas	13

Similar figures for imports were not available. Asked what proportion of Great Britain's exports in value terms was accounted for by the top 30 exporting companies, and how many of those companies were foreign-owned, he announced that the preliminary estimate for 1970 was 36 per cent. Ten of the 30 companies were owned or controlled overseas. In answering three other questions. he gave further figures:

Proportion attributable to companies owned or controlled overseas	Year	%
United Kingdom exports	1970 (Provisional)	23
Fixed investment in private manufacturing industry	1963	13

Similar figures were not available for fixed investment in development areas.

A further question was put on the percentage rate of increase and the actual rate of increase during 1971 of imports of cars manufactured abroad by foreign-owned companies with manufacturing subsidiaries in this country. Mr. Davies replied that the number of new cars manufactured abroad by foreign-owned groups with manufacturing subsidiaries in this country which were registered in the United Kingdom in January/November 1971 was at least 30,000 (out of total car registrations obout 1.2 million), an increase of 21,000 or over 200 per cent on the same period of 1970. These figures covered the major makes involved: other similar imports were believed to be small.

Mr. Davies told the same questioner that a figure for the proportion of the labour force currently in employment and employed by foreign-owned companies was not available, but in respect of private manufacturing industry the proportion employed by companies owned or controlled overseas was 7 per cent in 1963.

Japanese ball and roller bearings

Sir John Eden replied to a query on the total and variation in percentage of imports into the United Kingdom of Japanese-made ball and roller bearings for each of the last five calendar years. Would he consider the position and take action in relation to the 1962 Anglo-Japanese Trade Agreement? He published the following figures:

UK imports of ball and roller bearings
SITC 719.7

	Quantity			
	Tons		Per cent	
	Total imports	Imports from Japan	Change over previous year	Imports from Japan as % of total imports
1967	7,296	1,412	+50	19
1968	6,626	1,193	−16	18
1969	8,055	1,138	− 5	14
1970	11,151	1,912	+68	17
Jan./Nov. 1971†	10,187	2,786	+59*	27
	Value			
	£ million		Per cent	
	Total imports	Imports from Japan	Change over previous year	Imports from Japan as % of total imports
1967	9.2	0.8	+22	9
1968	11.0	1.2	+42	11
1969	13.4	1.3	+ 7	10
1970	18.4	2.0	+59	11
Jan./Nov. 1971†	18.3	3.5	+89*	19

† Latest period available
* Percentage change over January/November 1970.

'The Ball and Roller Bearing Manufacturers' Association have recently discussed with me the increase in imports from Japan and the question of making an approach to the Japanese Government is under consideration,' said Sir John.

European Economic Community

A question was put as to why Her Majesty's Government had agreed in principle to the directive of the European Economic Community on export credits to the shipbuilding industry being limited, to ensure that interest rates should not be below 7½ per cent with a minimum down payment of 20 per cent and a maximum duration of eight years, and that other aids should be on a sliding scale with a maximum of 5 per cent of the selling price in 1972, 4 per cent in 1973 and 3 per cent in 1974; and how it was estimated this would affect the British shipbuilding industry. The same Member asked whether details would be given of the directive of the European Economic Community for the lowering of state aids to the shipbuilding industry, the setting of a ceiling on the level of export credit aids; and why Her Majesty's Government when consulted on this, gave their agreement in principle to this directive being applied in Great Britain before Parliament has seen or debated it. Mr. Ridley replied: 'The agreement on the terms of export credits for shipowners ordering in this country was negotiated in OECD, not EEC, and successive Governments have adhered to it. Separately, the EEC Commission have proposed a new draft directive on shipbuilding aids, which incorporates the OECD terms on export credits. The directive has not yet been adopted and we are being consulted about it.'

National conference centre

As the Minister reponsible for the tourist industry Mr. Grant was asked if he would seek a meeting with the Secretary of State for the Environment to discuss the importance of the location in central London of a national conference centre. He told his questioner that a conference centre was included in the proposals by the Greater London Council for the redevelopment of the Covent Garden Area. 'My right hon. Friend will be considering the position when he receives the inspector's report on the proposals for the future use of the area. I have no doubt that he is already aware of the tourist interest in the matter,' said Mr. Grant.

North Sea oil prospecting

Mr. Ridley, asked what replies he had given to letters sent to him regarding revenues from companies engaged in exploration for North Sea oil, said much depended on the nature of the letter, but in general replies would refer to the terms of licences and mention that all revenues from this source were paid into the Exchequer.

Regional incentives

Mr. Grant answered a question on the total of financial incentives taken up by industry under Government regional policy schemes in the United Kingdom in 1966 to 1971, and the comparable figures for the Northern Region. He said the information was not available in the terms of the question, but supplied figures for the nearest approximation. 'The figures for Great Britain and the Northern Region relate to preferential assistance only; because different arrangements apply in Northern Ireland it is not possible to isolate the national element of the assistance and total amounts are shown. Similarly information on payments of assistance under the Local Employment Acts in individual development areas is not readily available, and col (4) gives the estimated value of offers of assistance made in the Northern Region under these Acts, which is not directly comparable with the payments included in col (1). In addition in the three years 1965/6 to 1967/8 the total cost of free depreciation on plant and machinery was £45 million, £25 million and £4 million respectively,' he stated.

Government assistance to industry in the assisted areas and Northern Ireland

Financial year	Great Britain (£million)	Northern Ireland (£million)	Northern region (£million)	
			Regional assistance excluding LEA assistance	Offers of LEA assistance
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1965/66	29.3	11.1	—	14.3
1966/67	44.2	12.8	0.2	15.2
1967/68	154.2	18.5	37.0	12.8
1968/69	272.7	25.2	60.6	17.0
1969/70	302.8	54.6	63.6	33.7
1970/71	309.2	38.2	66.3	24.5

Industrial development

Mr. Grant answered questions on industrial development in Durham, the Afan Valley and Carlisle.

Labels of origin

On request, Mr. Ridley listed the legislation which related to the display of labels of origin on imported goods. 'Since the lapsing of the Merchandise Marks Act 1926 it is only under the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 that origin marking requirements can be imposed by Order on goods of any class,' he said. In certain circumstances or for particular goods, however, origin marking might be required by or under other statutes, including the Anthrax Prevention Act 1919, Diseases of Animals Act 1950, Food and Drugs Act 1955, and Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27

Consumer protection

Asked which Minister was responsible for the protection of the consumer, Mr. Ridley stated that he discharged the main responsibility but certain specialised aspects of consumer policy were the responsibility of other Ministers.

Insurance premiums

Asked how many letters he had received since the coming into force of the Passenger Insurance Act complaining of the rates of increases of insurance premiums, Mr. Ridley stated that the Motor Vehicles (Passenger Insurance) Act 1971 did not come into force until December. 'I understand that premiums being quoted in many current renewal notices are subject to general increases as well as to any element due to any extra cover required by this Act. I have had no complaints of the sort referred to. Matters arising directly from the Act are for my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for the Environment, who has had, I understand, some complaints alleging unjustifiable increases for the addition of passenger cover,' he said.

Hearing aids

A Member asked if powers would be sought to exercise supervision over the quality of privately supplied hearing aids and to set up within the department machinery for investigating complaints on their quality. Mr. Ridley replied that the present range of hearing aids made available under the National Health Service met the clinical needs of all but a small minority of those able to benefit from an aid. 'So far as the quality of privately supplied hearing aids is concerned, I do not have reason to believe that any question of damage to health arises,' he said.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28

European measures on pollution control

Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, was asked if the DTI would compile and publish an inventory of European legislative, regulatory and administrative measures on pollution control for the use of those in trade and industry. He replied: 'This would be a considerable task and given that the European Commission has proposed a study of the legislation of Member States on pollution control, I am not satisfied that the cost of compiling and publishing the inventory would be justified. However, the Department is prepared to help individual firms and industries who require specific information and is making available to trade associations a list of EEC Directives issued (or in draft) under Article 100 of the EEC Treaty which includes all those in any way connected with pollution control.'

Employment in economic planning regions

Mr. Grant was asked how many new jobs were created in each of the economic planning regions in 1971; and the comparable figures for 1968, 1969 and 1970. He replied: 'I regret that information on jobs created is not available; but the additional employment estimated to arise from projects of 10,000 square feet and over when the projects are complete and fully manned and for which industrial development certificates were issued is:

	1968	1969	1970	1971
North	18,750	15,380	16,510	5,290
Yorkshire and Humberside	9,340	11,190	9,390	5,870
East Midlands	6,280	8,140	6,950	5,920
East Anglia	4,720	9,910	4,160	4,200
South East	14,220	22,190	25,520	23,470
South West	7,560	10,200	8,340	4,870
Wales	16,510	16,790	14,650	5,610
West Midlands	5,240	7,320	6,870	4,480
North West	23,300	20,380	17,030	6,900
Scotland	20,520	17,250	10,580	13,260

Relocation of industry

In reply to a question on the relocation of industry from Greater London to other regions, Mr. Grant said that the Government would continue to encourage industry in London to put new projects or significant expansions in the assisted areas or where they had strong ties to the South East, in the new or expanding towns. Industrial development certificates would continue to be available in Greater London for rehousing firms planned out of their existing premises, rebuilding schemes involving increased productivity with no increase in labour and projects tied to the area which did not lead to an undue additional demand for labour. In 1971 industrial development certificates for nearly 6 million sq. ft. were granted in the Greater London Council area.

Aviation and shipping

MONDAY, JANUARY 24

Rochdale report

Asked what action had been taken on the recommendation in paragraphs 267 of the Report of the Rochdale Committee relating to the obtaining of agreement between Western European countries on shipping safety regulations, Mr. Grant replied: 'action is being taken on the variety of matters referred to in the paragraphs of the Report leading up to the recommendation in paragraph 267. The need for formal consultation in paragraph 267. The need for formal consultation with other Western European Governments has not arisen'. The recommendation in paragraph 1672 of the Report that investment allowances should be granted on ships was taken into account when the Government's policy on investment incentives was being considered in 1970, he said in reply to another question. On the recommendation in paragraph 1445 that the Government should initiate discussion on the possible content of an international treaty embodying a code of shipping conduct, he made the following comment: 'International shipping problems, including those referred to in paragraphs 1445 and 1592 of the Report of the Rochdale Committee, are continuously under discussion between governments in several international organisations, including questions relating to a Code of Conference Practice. When a basis of agreement exists for an international treaty to cover the wide range of subjects including flag discrimination and flags of convenience, suggested by the Rochdale Committee we shall be ready to consider with other Governments how this might be given effect'.

Waterways vessels

A question was put on research into the design of vessels capable of navigating both the England waterways of this country and on the continent and the intervening sea. Mr. Price replied: 'No research is being undertaken on this type of vessel at the National Physical Laboratory owing to lack of demand from industry. However, shallow water testing equipment is to be installed at the Laboratory's Ship Division.'

Air passengers

Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, was asked how many men and how many women were carried by air in the most recent 12 months.

(continued on next page)

'Roll on—roll off' Channel ferry services are expanding, reflecting growing road-freight traffic between the United Kingdom and Continental Europe. The first of four new cargo-only ferries, the 'Tor Gothia' (left), recently went into service for the Tor Line, which has its UK terminal at Immingham, near Grimsby. The new vessel can hold 230 20-ft. containers or 90 12-m. semi-trailers similar to the Ferrymasters Ltd, vehicle seen being loaded for delivery to the haulage company as part of its latest order of new vehicles. The Arcade Line (booking agents: Cory Borthers Shipping Ltd) inaugurated the first roll on—roll off service from Shoreham last month (right) when the 1,700-ton 'Arcade' made its first twice-weekly trip to Le Havre.

POINTS FROM PARLIAMENT

continued

'Records of numbers are not available for the United Kingdom, nor generally for other countries. However, surveys made by the UK Air Corporations indicate that some 60 to 65 per cent of adult passengers carried by them are men,' he replied.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25

Maritime pollution risks

A number of questions were tabled requesting approaches to the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation. The first was to seek a real time information service of noxious or hazardous cargoes carried by shipping. so that coastal states had some forewarning of the pollution threat that might follow a maritime casualty. Mr. Grant said the majority of cargo vessels and many pasenger vessels carried dangerous cargoes to some extent. 'These can be loaded and off/loaded at any number of ports of call during a single voyage. The establishment of a complete information service covering vessels of all flags on all voyages is therefore unlikely. The British Government is, however, putting a proposal to IMCO urgently that where vessels carrying hazardous cargoes are involved in incidents in which the cargoes are lost or might be lost, the Governments of countries whose coastlines are at risk should be informed immediately by the flag state'.

He turned down a request that, in view of the intention to grant oil and gas concessions in the western approaches to the English Channel, he should ask the IMCO to review the adequacy of the 500 m. safety zone around offshore structures. 'I have no reason to think that the Western Approaches call for exceptional treatment in this respect. In any event, the maximum size of a safety zone around an installation was prescribed by the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf, and any review would have to be in the context of the Law of the Sea Conventions', he said

Would he ask the IMCO to study the storage and packaging of hazardous cargoes, other than radioactive materials, with a view to minimising pollution risks following a maritime casualty? Mr. Grant said that following an initiative by the British Government, the Maritime Safety Committee of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation at its 24th Session in September 1971 extended the terms of reference of its Dangerous Goods Sub-Committee requiring it to review the existing internationally agreed standards of packaging and stowage for dangerous goods cargoes so as to minimise the risk to the marine environment following any shipping incident involving such cargoes.

Asked to request the IMCO to appraise the pollution hazard posed by the use of underwater storage tanks, such as the one that was to be constructed at the Ekofisk oilfield, Mr. Grant replied: 'No. Such hazards are the responsibility of the appropriate Government and I have no reason to suppose that Ekofisk arrangements are not adequate. I would not rule out the possibility, however, of questions relating to under-water storage tanks coming before IMCO as a general subject in due course'.

In view of developments at the Forties oilfield, the same question continued, would he ask the IMCO to review the adequacy of measures taken to prevent the rupture of undersea pipelines by ships' anchors and fishermen's trawls? Mr. Grant said that under Continental Shelf legislation such measures were within the purview of Her Majesty's Government and there was no occasion at this stage to bring the matter before IMCO.

Air fares in Europe

Lord Drumalbyn, Minister without Portfolio, was asked whether the Government were in a position to make a statement on the introduction of cheaper air fares in Europe and if, in the meantime, they would lend full support to BEA in its endeavour to obtain individual excursion rates in Europe for those passengers not belonging to affinity groups and not wishing to join charter tours. The Minister replied that the airlines had not yet reached agreement on European fares. 'We understand that most of the fares have been provisionally agreed and the outstanding difficulties relate to the routes between the United Kingdom and France, the Netherlands and Scandinavia. Discussions between the airlines directly concerned are being arranged to attempt to resolve the remaining problems. In the meantime, we will certainly support endeavours to introduce lower fares which airlines judge to be compatible with profitable operations,' he said.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26

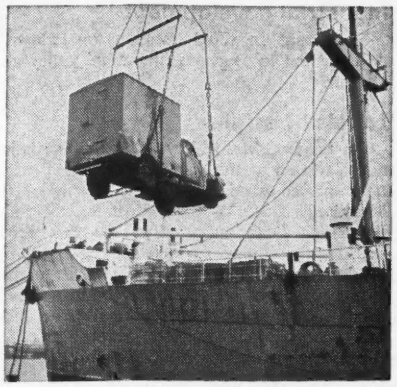
Supersonic flying

Mr. Noble, asked if he would list the powers conferred by the Civil Aviation Act 1968, to prohibit commercial supersonic jet flying over the United Kingdom, and if he would draw the attention of potential purchasers of Concorde to these provisions of the Act, said that Section 19 of the Act gave the necessary powers, the existence of which was well known.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27

Gatwick Airport vehicles

A question was put as to what use was to be made of Ministry of Technology vehicles which had been parked near Gatwick Airport for many months. Mr. Ridley said the vehicles parked near Gatwick Airport from April to December 1971 were being disposed of to the public by the Ministry of Defence on behalf of the Department.



Twenty-two vehicles and 550 other items of freight were loaded at Southampton recently on their journey to Jeddah, a £637,000 consignment of airfield equipment going to the Royal Saudi Air Force at Tebuk and Khamis Mushait. The 215 tons of equipment was supplied by Airwork Services Ltd. of Christchurch and forwarded by Lep Transport.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28

Aerial surveying

Answering questions about multi-scanning techniques from aircraft, and research into aerial surveying and interpretation of data gained from aerial surveying, Mr. Price said that the DTI was not directly engaged in research into surveying techniques from aircraft. However, a research project was being financed at Bedford College, University of London, involving the analysis of multi-spectral photography and infra-red linescan imagery taken from aircraft. This project, whose main objective was mineralogical, was of potential relevance to the development of remote sensing techniques for surveying earth resources from space.

Sounding rockets

Mr. Price told a Member who asked what work was being done on sounding rockets: 'Sounding rockets have been used for some years for the space-proving of equipment developed under the National Space Technology Programme for which the Department is now responsible. During 1972 trials are being conducted with specially equipped Skylark sounding rockets to prove their use in the remote sensing of earth resources from space.'

A Guide to the Industrial Relations Act 1971

by C. G. HEATH, *M.A. (Cantab.) of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.*

This new guide to the provisions of the new Act also contains the full text of the Act itself and of the draft Code of Industrial Relations Practice. The tables, which are particularly useful for quick reference, list the numerous special terms contained in the Act, summarise all "unfair industrial practices" and specify the orders that can be made under the Act by the Industrial Court and the industrial tribunals, and in what circumstances. A further table sets out the main repeals and their corresponding provisions in the Act of 1971.
Lawyers, trades union officials, personnel managers and employers everywhere will find this book of incalculable value.

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NEW BOOKS

Directory of European Associations. Part 1, National Industrial, Trade and Professional Associations. (406 pages. CBD Research Ltd., 154 High Street, Beckenham. £12.00.) Complementing their successful *Directory of British Associations* (covering the UK and the Republic of Ireland), which has now reached its third edition, CBD Research Ltd. have undertaken the compilation of a companion directory to include particulars of associations in all other European countries. The intention is to cover associations of national significance in all fields of activity; and the first volume, covering trade, industrial and professional associations, has just appeared. It is proposed that a second volume will cover learned, scientific and research societies; and that a subsequent volume or volumes will cover the arts, sport, social welfare and other activities. In the first volume the entries are arranged under some 800 subject headings in alphabetical sequence—from Abattoirs to Zip Fasteners Industry. Each heading is given a serial number to facilitate cross reference, and there are detailed subject indexes in English, French and German referring to the serial numbers of the appropriate subject headings. Under each subject heading the entries are arranged in alphabetical order of standard country abbreviations. As well as basic directory information, each entry contains particulars of the composition of the membership of the organisation, its activities and publications. Questionnaires were sent to all the organisations, and those which completed them are distinguished by a symbol. At a time when British industry and commerce must be concerning themselves more than ever with their European counterparts, the appearance of a new directory to European business and industrial organisations is to be particularly welcomed.

Marketing for Expansion and Europe, by Colin Godley and Desmond Cracknell (248 pages. Longman. £3.95. ISBN 0 582 44581 7) sets out to describe the complete marketing operation and its implications for the successful conduct of a company. The volume is intended for use in firms manufacturing consumer products and in those selling to industrial markets. The emphasis of approach, however, is directed primarily to the medium sized developing company. This emphasis is justified by the author's belief that this type of company exerts a decisive influence on the competitive element in the economy. The study asserts that the medium sized developing company leads industry and commerce in the field of new ideas and innovation. Examples are cited which lend credence to this view. Part 1 introduces the subject and gives an outline of the problem, Part 2 provides the framework of the solution to the problem of marketing, Part 3 examines the selling function and Part 4 covers the financial aspects of marketing. As the title indicates the volume is concerned with the European possibilities for UK companies and this adds a useful topicality to a thorough study of marketing.

Sources of Statistics: 2, The European Economic Community. Department of Trade and Industry Statistics and Market Intelligence Library. (49 pages. Available free from DTI Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU, or from the EEC/EFTA Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.) This bibliography lists the principal sources of statistics for the European Economic Community and its member countries. The international section is a selective list of the most frequently used publications which cover the EEC. The country sections include all but a few rarely used sources, and in respect of sources for production statistics are comprehensive. Both international and country sections are divided into broad categories such as general sources, agriculture and forestry, cost and standard of living, distribution, finance, foreign trade, industries, labour and wages, population, tourist trade and transport. The entry for each of the 340 publications described includes title, place of publication, name of the originating body, the price of the latest issue available in July 1971 where this is known, and where necessary a contents note. Full addresses of publishers or sales agents are given in Appendix 2 for those who may wish to purchase particular items.

During the period following World War II most developing countries adopted a policy of import substitution in an effort to improve their balance of payments positions and to foster the development of their manufacturing industries. Whatever the intrinsic merits of this policy, its application has seldom been based on a consistent programme of action, and has often been conditioned by the demands of special interest groups. In addition, the interaction of tariffs and exchange rates and their effects on exports have been generally disregarded, as have the implications of duties on raw materials and intermediate products for the protection of finished products. Nor has an effort been made to evaluate the joint effects of protective measures on resource allocation and economic growth. There is thus a need for an objective appraisal of the effects of the existing system of protection. **The Structure of Protection in Developing Countries,** by Bela Balassa and associates (395 pages. Johns Hopkins Press, 4 Brook Street, London W1. Clothbound edition £5.70 ISBN 0 8018 1257 7; paperback edition £1.90 ISBN 0 8018 1321 2) provides criteria for evaluating policies of protection and applies these criteria to the cases of seven countries—Brazil, Chile, Mexico, West Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Norway. The book is divided into two parts. The first part provides a conceptual framework for the case studies, supplies background information on the national economies of the countries in question, evaluates the results of estimates for the individual countries, and suggests guidelines for protection policies. The second part presents the results of the country studies of the structure of protection.

The Prediction of Profitability and other Studies of Company Behaviour, by Geoffrey Whittington. (262 pages. Cambridge University Press. Clothbound edition £4.00 ISBN 0 521 08066 5; paperback edition £2.40 ISBN 0 521 09634 0.) The author claims that the empirical results described in this volume are unique in that this is the first occasion upon which cross-sectional statistical analysis has been carried out across all quoted manufacturing companies in the United Kingdom. The data used are the published accounts of all UK quoted companies engaged primarily in manufacturing and distribution for the period 1948 to 1960. These were collected originally by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research and subsequently by the Board of Trade Statistics Division, and they have now been transferred to magnetic tape for use on a computer at the Cambridge University Department of Applied Economics. Although these data are better than anything previously available, Mr. Whittington maintains a cautious attitude towards them, and has concentrated on testing relatively simple hypotheses. The questions he investigates relate broadly to two main themes: (1) the prediction of profitability; (2) trade credit and company liquidity. Each theme is examined in a block of four chapters. In the first of these blocks, the relative profitability of individual companies over the period 1954-60 is related, successively, to company size, past profitability and growth rates, and to new issues of shares or loan stocks. The second explores relationships between the relative liquidity of companies and changes in their holdings of stocks and in amounts of trade credit given. The primary objective in this section is to test the hypothesis that abnormal inter-company movements of trade credit helped to frustrate the effects of restrictive monetary policy. The final chapter draws together some of the main conclusions derived from the preceding analysis, and presents an easily digested account of the possible applications of the main results as they affect investors, management, public policy and economic theory. Conclusions drawn for investors include that assets are important and that greater size means greater certainty. Conclusions for public policy are drawn in respect of industrial concentration, efficiency and monopoly power, the effectiveness of competition, and stock market discipline. Many statistical tables appear in the text, and there is a bibliography of works cited, but the volume lacks an index. It is published as number 22 in the series of *University of Cambridge Department of Applied Economics Occasional Papers.*

Take-overs: Their Relevance to the Stock Market and the Theory of the Firm, by Ajit Singh. *University of Cambridge Department of Applied Economics Monographs:* 19. (184 pages. Cambridge University Press. £4.00 ISBN 0 521 08245 5.) This book examines take-overs from the standpoint of their implications for the behaviour of the individual firm, and so differs from most economic studies of acquisitions and mergers, which have been mainly concerned with their effects on market structure and industrial concentration. Essentially the book tries to establish what kinds of firms are taken over in an advanced capitalist economy, which is characterised by highly-organised stock markets and a relatively dispersed ownership of shares. Using the economic and financial records of firms which are quoted on the stock market, the book examines the questions to what extent, if at all, it is possible to distinguish between the characteristics of those firms which are, and those which are not, taken over, of the acquiring firms and the acquired firms, and of the acquiring firms and the non-acquiring firms. It is suggested that these questions have a direct bearing on two important, inter-related economic issues: the way in which the stock market performs its disciplinary tasks; and the notion of economic 'natural' selection and other topics in the theory of the firm. These questions are examined in relation to manufacturing firms quoted on UK stock markets. Comparison of the records of relevant groups of firms are made on an inter-firm cross-section basis, using such characteristics as profitability, growth, size, stock market valuation, etc., individually as well as collectively. The analysis includes among other things a detailed statistical profile of the 'deaths' and causes of 'deaths' of the firms studied. The empirical conclusions are discussed in relation to the important economic issues outlined above. This study is a sequel to the analysis of the economic characteristics of UK firms presented in *Growth, Profitability and Valuation,* by Ajit Singh and Geoffrey Whittington (Cambridge University Press, 1968), which contained an inter-firm investigation of firms that had survived mergers and take-overs.

Government surplus sales

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

February 8-10, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Lido Hall, Worthy Lane, Winchester

Auctioneers: Austin & Wyatt (Dept. L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants. (Tel: 03292 4211)

Concrete mixers; fork lift trucks; machine tools; diesel engine; petrol engines; charging sets; engine assemblies; electrical and wireless spares; electric motors; aluminium; avometers; batteries; binoculars; epidiascopes; clocks; watches; pumps; safes; inductor units; lamps; lenses; vehicle spares; mowers; plated items; tyres; crockery and glassware; denim trousers and blouses; blankets; sheets; jerseys; raincoats; boots and shoes; rags; scrap canvas; tentage; chairs; tables; wardrobes; dressing tables; sideboards; carpets and other items of clothing and textiles.

February 16, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The County Hall, Carlisle

Auctioneers: Harrison & Hetherington Ltd., Botchergate, Carlisle, CA1 1SE (Tel: 0228 26292)

70 Vehicles including Morris ambulances; Morris Mini Minor and Minor 1000 saloons; 3.4 Jaguar; Morris Mini vans; Commer Mini Buses; Leyland Cargo trucks; Fordson tractors; Coventry Climax Pumps, etc.; machine and hand tools including folding, shearing, bending, grinding and swaging machines; presses; sanders; lathe tools; electric drills; torque wrenches; soldering irons; files; screwdrivers; stocks; taps; dies, etc.; electrical and electronic equipment including receivers; amplifiers; generators; compressors; transformers; power units; control units; oscilloscopes; modulators; machmeters; RF and IF units; scanning units; fans; switches; capacitors; junction boxes; electronic valves; batteries and accumulators; stop and pocket watches; binoculars; cameras; gyro units; micrometers; various aircraft instruments, etc.; other sundries including photographic equipment; oxygen equipment; service clothing; shoes; webbing equipment; tables and chairs; household goods; aircraft film; bromide paper; water hose; kit bags; PVC plastic sheets; metal containers; wooden boxes; paints; etc.

February 23-24, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: TAVR Centre, Meadowforth Road, Stirling

Auctioneers: Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, G31 1AW (Tel: 041-554 2447)

Civil Defence rescue equipment; textiles; clothing; footwear; industrial, electrical, electronic plant and equipment; aircraft spares; vehicle spares; tyres; ferrous and non-ferrous scrap; telescopes; binoculars; compressors; 10-ton 6 × 6 trucks; 10-ton 6 × 4 diesel truck; Land Rover and Austin Gipsy utilities; Coventry Climax portable fire pumps; Bedford fire tenders; Bedford hydraulic platform trucks; cargo trailers; Ford and Bedford 5 cwt-5 ton vans; private cars; motor cycles, etc.

March 1, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot, Ordnance Support Unit RAOC, Barlow, Nr. Selby, Yorks.

Auctioneers: Bartle & Son (Dept. L), 52 Merrion Street, Leeds, LS2 8JH. (Tel: 053-2 20898)

Industrial and garage plant and equipment; machine tools; fire fighting equipment; clothing; furniture and miscellaneous stores including, diesel fork lift trucks; lathes; drilling and grinding machines; press; circular saw; cutting equipment; lubricating equipment; charging sets; cable; tyres; electrical, signal and wireless equipment; vehicle spares; tool kits and hand tools; household and kitchen equipment; ironmongery; electric fires and irons; vacuum cleaners, etc.; watches; plastic sheets 160 ft. × 90 ft.; lead acid batteries; clothing; blue and khaki greatcoats; battledress; denims; raincoats; boots and shoes, etc.; textiles; tents; canvas; carpets; curtains; kit bags; camp equipment; blankets; sheets, etc.; household and office furniture; chairs; tables; wardrobes; chests of drawers; desks; beds and large quantities of other general stores.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).

Sale of Vehicles by British Car Auction Group Ltd.

A range of Government Surplus Vehicles continue to be offered from time to time by British Car Auction Group Ltd. at their scheduled Auction Sales in London, Hampshire and Kent. Details as to sale dates, advice as to quantities and types, etc. available on application to Fleet Sales Director, British Car Auction Group Ltd., Expedier House, Farnham, Surrey (Tel. 025-13 6811).

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

SHIP FOR SALE

Offers are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned Royal Fleet Auxiliary vessel 'as lying' at HM Dockyard, Devonport.

'WAVE BARON' Steel, built 1946. G.R.T. 8016. N.R.T. 4223. Length (B.P.) 465ft 0 in. Breadth (mld) 64ft 0in. Depth (mld) 35ft 6in. Light Displacement 4989 tons. Engine: Single screw, steam turbine, double reduction gearing by Metropolitan Vickers Ltd. SHP 6800.

Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plan and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1. Tel: 01-222 7060 ext: 26.

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 43, at the above address, in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to purchase "WAVE BARON"' and must be received not later than *noon* on February 28, 1972.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the date(s) specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
January 4, 1972		
1,147,015	ITT Industries Inc.	Semiconductor devices
1,115,894	International Standard Electric Corporation	Digital transmission system
1,122,911	International Standard Electric Corporation	Telecommunication exchanges
1,127,384	International Standard Electric Corporation	Automatic telecommunications exchange
1,128,882	International Standard Electric Corporation	Systems for storing and reproducing intelligence signals
1,129,792	International Standard Electric Corporation	Apparatus for the transmission of a service channel in a radio link
1,150,866	International Standard Electric Corporation	Decoder and encoder with a logarithmic curve
1,153,964	International Standard Electric Corporation	Circuit arrangement for a multistage regular crosspoint arrangement
1,161,271	International Standard Electric Corporation	AC signal transmission system
1,181,204	International Standard Electric Corporation	Automatic telecommunication switching arrangement
1,194,934	International Standard Electric Corporation	Telecommunication particularly telephone exchange system
January 5, 1972		
1,013,405	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Character display
1,010,398	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Method and means for forming semiconductor contacts
1,027,783	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Pulse code modulation system and equipment therefor
1,028,655	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Faceplate assembly for image tubes
1,077,539	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Circuit arrangement for the phase and frequency comparison of two signal voltages
1,072,968	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Non-linear coder
1,130,305	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Serier operated Gunn effect device
1,210,219	Hawker Siddeley Dynamic Ltd.	Reversible light filters

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. ARMITAGE
Comptroller

STATISTICS

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6M = every six months.

All dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
Aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	Dec. 2, 1971
Air miss reports (A)	April 1, 1970
Mileage and traffic (A)	April 29, 1970
Trade by air (6M)	Oct. 21, 1971
Balance of payments:	
Civil aviation (Q)	Oct. 28, 1970
Trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
UK balance of payments (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	Jan. 13, 1972
Business names registered (A)	Jan. 27, 1971
Capital expenditure:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	April 28, 1971
Industry's capital expenditure (Q)	Jan. 13, 1972
Catering trades turnover (M)	Jan. 20, 1972
Chemicals industry (Q)	Nov. 25, 1971
Clothing: made up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	Jan. 6, 1972
Companies:	
Acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Nov. 18, 1971
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	Jan. 27, 1972
N. Ireland (M)	Jan. 6, 1972
Computers:	
UK computer market (Q)	Jan. 20, 1972
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct. 7, 1971
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	Jan. 13, 1972
International trade credit (A)	April 14, 1971
ECGD business (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
Electronics capital equipment deliveries, research and development (Q)	Nov. 4, 1971
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries and orders (M)	Jan. 27, 1972
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	Jan. 6, 1972
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	Dec. 9, 1971
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Registration of films (A)	This week
Trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19, 1971
Food:	
Consumption levels (6M)	July 15, 1971
Household consumption (Q)	Dec. 30, 1971
Footwear industry production, orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Foreign trade:	
EFTA trade (Q)	Dec. 2, 1971
Industrial countries trade and production (Q)	Nov. 11, 1971
World exports of manufactures (A)	Sept. 30, 1970
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Direct exports (A)	April 14, 1971
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	Jan. 20, 1972
Value of overseas trade (M)	Jan. 20, 1972
Value of overseas trade: analysis of trends (Q)	Nov. 4, 1971
Hairdressing trades turnover (M)	Jan. 20, 1972
Hire purchase business (M)	Jan. 13, 1972
Industrial building approved (Q)	Jan. 27, 1972
Industrial development certificates refused (A)	July 15, 1971
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	Jan. 27, 1972
N. Ireland index (M)	Jan. 6, 1972
Wales index (Q)	Dec. 23, 1971
Insurance companies assets (A)	Aug. 12, 1971
Investment:	
Book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept. 23, 1970
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	Jan. 13, 1972
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	April 7, 1971
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M)	Jan. 20, 1972
Machine tools deliveries and orders (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (Q)	Nov. 4, 1971
Deliveries (Q)	Nov. 4, 1971
Production (M)	Jan. 13, 1972
Volume of production (M)	Jan. 13, 1972
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	This week
Motor trades turnover (M)	Jan. 20, 1972
Office development permits (Q)	Dec. 9, 1971
Partnerships registered (A)	Jan. 27, 1971
Pension funds: assets (A)	Aug. 26, 1971
Retail prices index (M)	Jan. 27, 1972
Retail trades:	
Index nos. (M)	Jan. 13, 1972
N. Ireland index (M)	Jan. 20, 1972
Royalty transactions (A)	Mar. 31, 1971
Shipping	
Nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Feb. 10, 1971
Steel consumption (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	Dec. 23, 1971
Industry's stocks (Q)	Jan. 13, 1972
Retail (M)	Jan. 20, 1972
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Textiles:	
Activity in the textiles industry (Q)	Nov. 11, 1971
Cotton production (M)	This week
Hosiery production (M)	Dec. 30, 1971
Textile orders and deliveries (M)	Jan. 6, 1972
Wholesale houses sales (M)	Jan. 27, 1972
Wool exports (Q)	Dec. 30, 1971
Wool output (M)	This week
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	Oct. 28, 1971
UK tourist traffic (M)	Jan. 20, 1972
UK official reserves (M)	Jan. 13, 1972
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	Feb. 24, 1971
Index nos. (M)	Jan. 20, 1972

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	Jan. 6, 1972
Business Monitor titles	Dec. 23, 1971
Customs notices of interest to exporters	Jan. 20, 1972
Guide to DTI	This week
DTI addresses (regional offices)	Jan. 20, 1972
DTI Regional Directors	Mar. 3, 1971
ECGD local offices	Dec. 30, 1971
Index Jan.-Mar. 1971	May 26, 1971
Official receivers offices	May 20, 1970
Programme of trade promotions	Jan. 20, 1972
Release dates of economic statistics	Jan. 27, 1972

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES—

.. not available
– nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
Ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1966	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963				
£m in base year	26,973		21,763	20,127	20,127	11,372	4,912	1,070	994	944	1,752	Series in £ million			
1965	108	111.7	115	114	106	..	121	124	119	127	117	376	263	47	31
1966	111	113.2	122	121	108	100.0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	113	113.9	127	126	110	101.4	133	124	122	138	142	184	–37	13	22
1968	116	119.8	135	135	113	103.6	139	131	144	146	142	158	23	75	41
1969	118	122.9	144	143	113	103.0	138	140	148	131	131	346	232	26	27
1970	120	124.1	157	155	116	104.2	140	152	157	118	136	329	214	42	51
1969 3rd qtr	119	123.2	145	144	113	103.2	139	145	155	131	130	57	4	10	8
4th qtr	119	123.3	147	147	114	102.9	137	145	153	125	130	91	74	2	—
1970 1st qtr	117	123.8	149	149	114	103.3	134	145	146	114	132	–16	42	1	–32
2nd qtr	121	123.5	155	154	116	104.2	143	153	163	119	138	116	55	12	26
3rd qtr	121	124.3	160	158	117	104.6	141	154	156	120	134	117	44	7	13
4th qtr	122	124.6	163	160	117	104.7	143	157	165	119	139	112	72	23	44
1971 1st qtr	118	124.5	164	162	116	101.9	139	148	148	114	148	84	70	2	–62
2nd qtr	121	125.4	169	170	119	104.3	142	142	164	122	142	–68	–114	12	38
3rd qtr	123	126.3			121	105.4	142	148	163			–21	–47	–11	7
May		125.3				104.9									
Jun		126.2				103.4									
Jul		125.8				105.0									
Aug		126.1				106.1									
Sep		126.9				105.2									
Oct		125.5				108.3									
Nov		12[p]				106.7									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods† orders on hand (end period)	Retail prices Index		Wholesale price index: all manufacturing industry §§		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)‡	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Imports(‖)	Exports(¶)	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index	Dec 1963	Jan 16,1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956				1963	1963	
£m in base year							Series in thousands			4,362	4,282	Series in £ million
1966	115	116.5	*3.9*	108.0	109.6	168.5	323	255	24,835	120	121	83
1967	106	119.4	*2.5*	107.5	110.9	175.3	512	174	24,476	130	120	–298
1968	106	125.0	*4.7*	117.3	115.3	187.3	541	188	24,331	159	146	–288
1969	117	131.8	*5.4*	121.4	119.8	197.4	535	200	24,304	165	165	440
1970	125	140.2	*6.4*	126.2	127.7	217.7	573	186	24,135	181	184	612
1971		153.4	*9.4*	132.4 p	137.7 p	245.4 p	744	129		197 p	207 p	
1969 4th qtr	117	133.7	*5.1*	124.1	121.7	201.6	544	199	24,249	169	172	167
1970 1st qtr	118	136.2	*5.0*	126.3	124.2	209.0	561	192	24,275	171	181	215
2nd qtr	122	139.5	*5.8*	126.1	126.6	214.0	563	187	24,138	183	183	113
3rd qtr	123	141.1	*6.9*	124.9	128.7	219.5	592	185	24,072	178	175	76
4th qtr	125	144.0	*7.7*	127.3	131.4	228.3	581	177	24,054	190	199	208
1971 1st qtr	120	147.9	*8.6*	129.7	134.4	237.5	642	150	23,824	189	186	78
2nd qtr	116	153.2	*9.8*	133.1	137.2	242.4	713	128		199	214	270
3rd qtr	117	155.3	*10.1*	133.9	139.2	248.5	782	119		197	217	342
4th qtr		157.3	*9.2*	132.9 p	140.2 p	253.4 p	836	118		202 p	213 p	
Jun	116	154.3	*10.3*	133.5	138.0	245.1	722	127		203	219	
Jul	117	155.2	*10.1*	135.3	139.0	247.1	766	119		193	213	
Aug	117	155.3	*10.3*	133.8	139.3	248.6	781	122		192	215	
Sep	117	155.5	*9.9*	132.5	139.5	249.7	799	115		202	223	
Oct	117 p	156.4	*9.4*	132.3	139.8	250.5	813	118		203 p	218 p	
Nov	116 p	157.3	*9.2*	132.8 p	140.1 p	252.4	840	120		196 p	200 p	
Dec		158.1	*9.0*	133.7 p	140.6 p	257.4 p	855	116		208 p	222 p	
1972 Jan							872 p	119 p				

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted.
(§) On a balance of payments basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments.
(¶) Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowances for factors affecting recording
(§§) This now includes food industries.

Vehicle production in 1971

Car production

1971

In the 52 weeks of 1971, UK manufacturers produced 1,742,000 cars, an average of 33,500 a week, an increase of 6 per cent compared with 1970. Production for the home market was 1,027,500, 12 per cent higher than in 1970. Production for export was 714,500, 1 per cent lower. Total production was the highest since 1968, and the third highest annual figure on record.

December 1971

The figures cover the five week period to January 1, 1972. The average weekly rate of recorded production was 35,900, 11 per cent higher (33 per cent higher for the home market, and 18 per cent lower for production for export) than in December 1970.

Losses of production on account of industrial disputes were comparatively low in December 1971.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, total car production in the three months, October-December was running at an annual rate of 1.92 million. This was 10 per cent higher than in the previous three months (July-September), 18 per cent higher for the home market and 3 per cent lower for export.

Commercial vehicle production

1971

In 1971 UK manufacturers produced 456,200 commercial vehicles, an average of 8,770 a week; this was fractionally lower than in 1970. Production for the home market was 268,300 a little higher than in 1970. Production for export was 187,900, 1 per cent lower than in 1970.

December 1971

In the five week period, the average weekly rate of recorded production was 8,170, 8 per cent lower (2 per cent higher for the home market, and 21 per cent lower for production for export) than in December 1970.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, total commercial vehicle production in the three months, October-December was running at an annual rate of 455,000. This was 3 per cent lower than in the previous three months (July-September), 7 per cent higher for the home market and 16 per cent lower for export.

(continued on next page)

TABLE 2. PRODUCTION SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES — Thousands

	Passenger cars			Commercial vehicles		
	For home market	For export	Total	For home market	For export	Total
1965	89	54	144	23.4	14.5	37.9
1966	82	52	134	21.7	14.8	36.5
1967	82	47	129	20.5	11.6	32.1
1968	84	67	151	21.6	12.5	34.1
1969	74	69	143	22.7	16.1	38.8
1970	77	60	137	22.3	15.8	38.1
1971	86	59	145	22.3	15.7	38.0
1970 1st quarter	76	62	138	21.9	14.6	36.5
2nd quarter	78	60	138	23.9	16.4	40.3
3rd quarter	65	50	115	17.7	13.3	31.0
4th quarter	87	69	156	25.6	19.0	44.6
1971 1st quarter	72	62	134	19.1	14.8	33.9
2nd quarter	79	62	141	24.1	17.0	41.1
3rd quarter	87	58	145	22.4	16.7	39.1
4th quarter	104	56	160	23.8	14.1	37.9
1970 July	64	55	119	18.2	14.3	32.5
August	80	53	133	21.0	15.2	36.2
September	51	42	93	14.0	10.4	24.4
October	80	69	149	26.5	19.7	46.2
November	94	70	164	26.9	19.4	46.3
December	87	67	154	23.5	17.9	41.4
1971 January	89	72	161	24.1	19.4	43.5
February	70	63	133	18.1	13.2	31.3
March	58	52	110	15.1	11.9	27.0
April	75	65	140	22.8	17.3	40.1
May	84	63	147	25.8	17.6	43.4
June	78	58	136	23.7	16.1	39.8
July	76	49	125	22.3	15.0	37.3
August	96	67	163	23.3	20.1	43.4
September	90	57	147	21.5	15.0	36.5
October	98	60	158	23.8	14.6	38.4
November	99	54	153	23.9	13.8	37.7
December	114	55	169	23.8	13.9	37.7
Average of:						
July-September	87	58	145	22.4	16.7	39.1
Oct.-Dec. 1971	104	56	160	23.8	14.1	37.9
Percentage change	+18	−3	+10	+7	−16	−3

TABLE 1. RECORDED PRODUCTION

		Passenger cars (including taxis)			Commercial road vehicles				
	No. of weeks	For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average	For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average
1965	52	1,069,374	652,671	1,722,045	33,116	280,976	174,240	455,216	8,754
1966	52	978,684	624,995	1,603,679	30,840	260,614	178,061	438,675	8,436
1967	52	988,273	563,740	1,552,013	29,846	245,692	139,414	385,106	7,406
1968	52	1,013,163	802,773	1,815,936	34,922	259,331	149,855	409,186	7,869
1969	53	892,758	824,315	1,717,073	32,398	272,998	192,778	465,776	8,788
1970	52	918,109	722,857	1,640,966	31,557	267,407	190,125	457,532	8,799
1971	52	1,027,460	714,479	1,741,939	33,499	268,262	187,927	456,189	8,773
1970 1st quarter	13	237,413	199,099	436,512	33,578	68,798	46,453	115,251	8,865
2nd quarter	13	263,064	207,100	470,164	36,166	78,431	53,984	132,415	10,186
3rd quarter	13	157,149	120,024	277,173	21,321	43,486	31,434	74,920	5,763
4th quarter	13	260,483	196,634	457,117	35,163	76,692	58,254	134,946	10,380
1971 1st quarter	13	229,549	202,868	432,417	33,263	61,362	48,325	109,687	8,437
2nd quarter	13	262,133	207,999	470,132	36,164	78,247	55,252	133,499	10,269
3rd quarter	13	220,983	142,875	363,858	27,989	56,696	40,362	97,058	7,466
4th quarter	13	314,795	160,737	475,532	36,579	71,957	43,988	115,945	8,919
1970 July	4	42,953	37,874	80,827	20,207	12,055	10,229	22,284	5,571
August	4	57,227	38,825	96,052	24,013	15,280	9,942	25,222	6,306
September	5	56,969	43,325	100,294	20,059	16,151	11,263	27,414	5,483
October	4	79,658	60,268	139,926	34,982	25,885	19,213	45,098	11,274
November	4	89,489	65,517	155,006	38,751	25,679	19,549	45,228	11,307
December	5	91,336	70,849	162,185	32,437	25,128	19,492	44,620	8,924
1971 January	4	88,238	67,956	156,194	39,048	24,143	18,882	43,025	10,756
February	4	67,660	66,545	134,205	33,551	17,975	13,999	31,974	7,994
March	5	73,651	68,367	142,018	28,403	19,244	15,444	34,688	6,938
April	4	73,283	64,880	138,163	34,541	22,147	17,018	39,165	9,791
May	4	88,407	67,827	156,234	39,059	26,295	18,499	44,794	11,199
June	5	100,443	75,292	175,735	35,147	29,805	19,735	49,540	9,908
July	4	51,379	34,364	85,743	21,436	15,864	11,623	27,487	6,872
August	4	69,418	49,437	118,855	29,714	15,927	12,359	28,286	7,072
September	5	100,186	59,074	159,260	31,852	24,905	16,380	41,285	8,257
October	4	98,468	52,145	150,613	37,653	23,382	14,461	37,843	9 461
November	4	95,276	50,140	145,416	36,354	23,010	14,220	37,230	9,308
December	5	121,051	58,452	179,503	35,900	25,565	15,307	40,872	8,174

VEHICLE PRODUCTION IN 1971
continued

Exports recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics

Exports as recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics totalled 721,000 cars and 195,000 commercial vehicles. These represent increases of 4 per cent and 13 per cent respectively compared with 1970.

Table 1. Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and unassembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery operated road vehicles are excluded.

Production for export may differ from actual exports as recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics because of differences in timing and coverage.

Table 2. The seasonally adjusted series has been adjusted to exclude the effect of regularly recurring influences (eg holidays) but the figures still reflect the effect of factors that do not recur regularly (eg strikes).

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes.

TABLE 3. RECORDED EXPORTS

	Passenger cars (including taxis)	Commercial road vehicles: Goods	Commercial road vehicles: Omnibuses, coaches and trolley-buses
1963	616,016	150,705	7,705
1964	679,601	158,201	7,103
1965	627,567	152,254	6,870
1966	555,926	151,141	11,150
1967	502,596	125,335	6,979
1968	676,571	135,156	6,874
1969	771,634	171,744	9,380
1970	690,341	161,919	10,417
1971	721,094	184,792	9,955
1970 1st quarter	181,660	40,581	2,680
2nd quarter	184,028	41,981	2,459
3rd quarter	155,702	39,605	2,532
4th quarter	168,910	39,752	2,746
1971 1st quarter	181,252	48,778	2,378
2nd quarter	214,459	50,611	2,351
3rd quarter	167,554	41,947	2,270
4th quarter	157,829	43,456	2,956
1971 July	71,577	16,618	926
August	42,734	13,406	554
September	53,361	12,051	777
October	56,473	13,191	724
November	46,070	12,761	1,354
December	53,812	17,412	754

NOTE: There are certain differences of timing and coverage between the production and export figures. In particular there is an increasing trend towards assembly overseas of cars from kits supplied from the UK which do not always appear in the trade accounts as complete vehicles; and the export figures include battery-operated road vehicles whereas the production figures exclude these. The quarterly export figures include amendments not made to monthly figures.

Production in the cotton industry

THE volume of production in the cotton industry (including the processing of man-made continuous filament yarns and finishing) in November 1971 was 4 per cent less than in November 1970.

Statistics issued by the Textile Council show that in the eleven months January — November 1971 the amount of cloth woven was 7 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1970. Production of single yarn was 8 per cent less and the amount of yarn doubled 16 per cent less.

PRODUCTION IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY

Annual totals and weekly averages

	Single yarn(†)		Doubled yarn		Processed filament yarn	Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (‡)	Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Textured yarn (§)	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.					Million lin. yards	
1963	488.7	127.0	131.4	107.0	..	1,014.1	560.3
1964	508.1	145.9	136.1	120.0	40.7	1,033.1	610.1
1965	484.8	142.5	131.5	120.3	47.5	1,015.0	624.4
1966	455.7	136.2	123.1	110.2	62.2	915.3	616.6
1967	383.8	124.8	108.1	105.2	78.4	745.0	529.8
1968	377.4	148.7	110.0	114.6	113.6	730.7	554.8
1969	366.4	161.3	103.2	134.3	150.5	723.4	588.5
1970	349.8	170.7	95.2	126.3	181.7	686.4	529.6
1970 October	7.5	3.6	2.0	2.7	4.2	14.3	11.1
November	7.5	3.8	2.0	2.6	4.6	14.1	11.1
December*	5.7	3.1	1.5	1.9	3.7	11.5	8.8
1971 January	7.1	3.9	1.9	2.4	4.4	13.5	11.1
February	6.7	4.0	1.9	2.4	4.5	13.3	11.1
March*	6.5	3.9	1.7	2.3	4.3	13.0	10.7
April	5.2	3.4	1.6	1.9	4.1	11.1	9.3
May	6.4	4.0	1.8	2.4	4.3	12.7	11.1
June*	4.8	3.1	1.4	1.7	3.8	11.7	9.7
July	4.8	2.9	**3.4		3.4	7.3	7.4
August	5.6	3.7	3.5		3.6	12.0	10.2
September*	4.8	3.2	2.9		3.8	10.8	9.1
October	6.0	4.0	3.8		4.7	12.7	11.2
November	5.9	3.8	3.7		4.7	12.6	11.3

(†) Spun in the cotton industry. (‡) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixture yarn of cotton and cotton waste. (§) Deliveries. ** Can no longer be shown separately.

FINANCE FOR TECHNOLOGY

The National Research Development Corporation provides financial and other support for technological developments of potential commercial importance. NRDC promotes the adoption by industry of new products and processes invented in government laboratories, universities and elsewhere. NRDC is participating in joint ventures with industry on an increasing scale. By supporting projects NRDC makes it possible for individual firms or groups of companies to undertake and accelerate the development and production of new products and processes of national importance. The corporation welcomes submissions in confidence from firms who have promising new projects to launch in any branch of industry or commerce. The conditions for its considering proposals of this kind are set out in a leaflet which may be obtained on application, either by writing to the National Research Development Corporation, PO Box 236, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET, or by telephoning 01-828 3400.

Output of the wool textile industry

THE volume of production in the wool textile industry in November 1971 was 7 per cent less than in November 1970.

Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in the 11 months January to November 1971 deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 14 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1970, and deliveries of worsted yarn (excluding semi-worsted yarn) were 6 per cent less.

Production of wool and hair tops was 18 per cent less and of man-made fibre tops 21 per cent less.

OUTPUT OF THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw Wool (Clean weight)	Tops		Woollen Yarn (†)	Worsted Yarn (§)	Woven Fabrics (excluding blankets) (‡)		Blankets (†)
		Wool and Hair	Man-made Fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
	Million kilos					Million sq. yds.		
1963	207.7	137.9	19.1	142.0	108.7	176.8	148.6	35.1
1964	189.7	120.3	25.8	147.8	105.8	177.1	148.3	32.9
1965	182.6	112.3	25.9	146.0	103.2	175.3	147.6	32.8
1966	176.1	104.2	28.5	142.7	100.2	168.4	133.9	30.5
1967	163.3	92.1	27.6	138.1	89.6	163.2	131.3	28.7
1968	177.5	96.6	36.4	147.4	98.2	162.4	132.3	32.7
1969	174.5	92.0	42.2	142.2	100.5	155.6	130.6	32.2
1970	153.1	79.7	44.6	129.4	97.6	138.1	119.3	29.4
1970 1st quarter	41.8	22.5	11.2	33.7	24.5	33.3	31.0	7.5
2nd quarter	41.7	22.2	11.5	33.5	26.1	36.8	31.1	6.3
3rd quarter	32.8	17.5	10.5	27.9	21.9	33.8	26.5	6.9
4th quarter	36.8	17.6	11.3	34.3	25.0	34.3	30.8	8.6
1971 1st quarter	37.4	17.7	8.4	35.4	23.6	30.0	27.4	9.1
2nd quarter	37.4	17.1	8.7	34.9	23.8	33.1	24.5	7.4
3rd quarter	30.4	15.0	8.4	27.2	21.6	29.3	22.5	8.1
1970 October	12.1	5.7	4.3	11.7	8.9	12.4	10.8	3.4
November	12.9	6.2	4.1	11.7	8.4	11.8	10.6	2.6
December	11.8	5.6	3.0	11.0	7.7	10.1	9.5	2.6
1971 January	12.0	5.6	2.8	11.2	7.4	10.2	9.2	3.2
February	11.7	5.6	2.7	11.2	7.6	9.5	8.5	2.9
March	13.7	6.5	2.9	13.1	8.6	10.2	9.7	3.0
April	12.2	5.7	2.7	11.5	7.7	9.9	8.1	2.9
May	13.1	6.1	3.2	11.9	7.9	11.9	8.3	2.1
June	12.1	5.4	2.8	11.5	8.2	11.2	8.1	2.5
July	10.2	5.4	3.0	8.5	7.1	9.9	7.5	2.5
August	8.9	4.1	2.3	8.4	6.3	9.4	6.5	3.0
September	11.3	5.5	3.1	10.3	8.2	10.1	8.5	2.6
October	11.8	5.2	3.0	10.9	8.0	9.9	8.3	3.2
November	12.2	5.6	4.3	11.2	8.6	10.2	9.1	3.2

(†) Estimated. (‡) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components. (§) From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn; previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the woollen and worsted yarn headings. In November deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 0.9 million kilos.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, January 28, 1972. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
A Clockwork Orange	BR/E 35971/29/1/77	137	January 25	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Hawk Films Ltd.
Conquista	BR/E 35974/29/1/77	39	January 27	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Michael Syson Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2225	BR/E 35872/29/1/77	7	January 28	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2225A	BR/E 35873/29/1/77	8	January 28	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
One Hour To Doomsday	F 35967	93	January 25	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Motion Pictures International Inc.
The Omega Man	F 35968	98	January 25	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Walter Seltzer Productions Inc.
The French Connection	F 35969	104	January 25	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation
The Trojan Women	F 35970	111	January 25	Cinerama Releasing (UK) Ltd.	Joseph Shaftel Films Inc.
Dynamite Man From Glory Jail	F 35972	98	January 27	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Inc.
The Love Machine	F 35973	108	January 27	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Frankovich Productions

Note: A Direction has been issued under Section 2(2) of the Films Act 1960 as amended and extended by the Films Act 1970, renewing the quota life of the film 'A Penny for Your Thoughts' (BR/E 31768) for the year 1972.

Amendment to the Register:

The playing time of the film 'Hot Rod Action' (F 34785) registered on April 14, 1970 has been amended to 40 minutes.

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Films Acts 1960 to 1970: Registration statistics for the year ended December 31

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS (CORRESPONDING 1970 FIGURES IN BRACKETS)

	Number of films			Registered playing time (minutes)		
	British			British		
Playing time	Quota	Non quota	Foreign	Quota	Non quota	Foreign
Over 72 minutes	90(*a*) (85)	— (—)	296 (275)	8,725 (8,406)	— (—)	28,664 (27,214)
33½ to 72 minutes	13 (11)	— (—)	19 (14)	680 (508)	— (—)	1,164 (820)
Under 33½ minutes	84(*b*) (106)	— (2)	47 (61)	1,471 (1,749)	— (45)	567 (726)
Newsreels	104 (123)	— (—)	— (—)	798 (946)	— (—)	— —)

(*a*) Includes one film made in accordance with the terms of the British Italian Films Co-Production Agreement, one film made in accordance with the terms of the Franco-British Film Co-Production Agreement and three films in Australia.
(*b*) Includes three films from Canada and five from New Zealand made by Departments of their respective Governments.

TABLE 2. COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF FOREIGN FILMS REGISTERED

	Playing time				Playing time		
Country of origin	Over 72 minutes	33½-72 minutes	Under 33½ minutes	Country of origin	Over 72 minutes	33½-72 minutes	Under 33½ minutes
Austria	1	—	—	Joint productions:			
Belgium	—	—	1	Algeria/Italy	1	—	—
Czechoslovakia	3	2	1	Austria/Italy	1	—	—
Denmark	5	2	1	Canada/Italy	1	—	—
Finland	1	—	—	France/Italy	9	—	—
France	28	3	4	Germany (Federal Republic)/ Spain	1	—	—
Germany (Federal Republic)	18	2	3	Germany (Federal Republic)/ USA	2	—	—
Greece	1	—	—	Italy/Germany (Federal Republic)	1	—	—
Hungary	1	—	—	Italy/Spain	4	—	—
Iran	1	—	—	Others	18*	1†	9‡
Italy	27	2	2				
Japan	—	—	1				
Liechtenstein	2	—	—				
Mexico	1	—	—				
Netherlands	1	—	—				
South Africa	1	—	1				
Sweden	8	2	—				
Switzerland	6	1	—				
USA	150	4	21				
USSR	2	—	2				
Yugoslavia	1	—	1				
				Totals	296	19	47

* Eight of these films were made by Commonwealth Companies and 10 by UK Companies but application was not made for British registration.
† Made by a Commonwealth Company but application not made for British registration.
‡ Five of these films were made by Commonwealth Companies, three by UK Companies and one was from the Irish Republic, but application was not made for British registration.

New Business Monitor for glass

THE first two quarters' results of a new statistical inquiry into manufacturers' sales of glass and glass products are now published in the Business Monitor series. No previous inquiry has been undertaken in respect of this industry.

The Monitor reports sales of flat glass and glass products, glass containers, domestic and ornamental glassware, vacuum ware, glass envelopes, balls, tubing and rods, laboratory, hygenic and pharmaceutical glassware, illuminating and signalling glassware waste glass, industrial and machinery and all other glassware. The figures relate to the first and second quarters of 1971.

The inquiry was started after detailed consultation with industry and is designed to fit into a new system of industrial statistics being introduced by the Government Statistical Service. As well as meeting official statistical requirements the inquiry will provide private industry wth detailed sales information for marketing and management purposes.

The figures in the new Monitor are compiled from returns received from establishments, with 25 or more employees, classified to Minimum List Heading 463 of the Standard Industrial Classification (Glass).

In view of the detailed nature of the new inquiry it was expected that firms would take some time to organise their records to provide the information sought. Response in the first quarter's inquiry did in fact prove to be slow but returns for the second quarter's inquiry were received much more quickly, and it is hoped progressively to speed up publication of future results.

The new Monitor (reference P107) is available on subscription of 37½p per year from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, SE1 9NH.

Production series

Monthly at £1 a year post free:
- Trailers for October
- Metal-working machine tools for October
- Made-up clothing (sales volume indices) for November.

Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:
- Bread and flour confectionery for first and second quarters 1971
- Pesticides and allied products for third quarter 1971
- Colours for third quarter 1971
- Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures for second quarter 1971
- Rectifier plant for third quarter 1971
- Manufactured stationery for second quarter 1971

Civil aviation series

Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:
- Air Passengers—international and cabotage for first quarter 1971.

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors was last published in *Trade and Industry* on December 16, 1971 on page 562.

Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries

This commentary is based on seasonally adjusted data.

In the three months ended November 1971 net new orders received by the footwear industry were 12 per cent less than in the three months ended August 1971: deliveries were 2 per cent less. With deliveries exceeding net new orders, order books at the end of November were 7 per cent lower than at the end of August. Production in the three months ended November dropped by 5 per cent.

Interpretation of figures

The figures for orders-on-hand, net new orders and deliveries should be interpreted with caution.

Before 1971, figures for orders-on-hand and net new orders were available by total pairage only and no allowance is made in the pairage series below for the differing value of the various types of footwear. From January 1971, however, the value of total orders-on-hand is also being collected and this series together with derived net new orders will be included in a future edition of this note. Further, from 1971, a breakdown of deliveries by type of footwear in pairage and value terms is being collected quarterly and the results are published in the Business Monitor Production Series (Reference P 17).

A short note on the construction of the index of production was given in *Trade and Industry* dated June 23, 1971 (page 637).

Pirelli's new range of leisure footwear was discussed with export customers and agents from Scandinavia who visited the company's Burton-on-Trent factory recently. Pictured (left to right) are Pirelli's footwear export sales manager, Mr. John Temple, Mr. J. Meldgard Andersen of Danish wholesalers C. Meldgard Andersen, Mr. Tage Sandstrom, Pirelli's Swedish agent, Mr. George Hammond, Pirelli general manager footwear, and Mr. O. R. Benthsen, general manager of the Danish agents Codan Fodtoj A/S.

INDEX OF PRODUCTION OF FOOTWEAR, ORDERS-ON-HAND, NET NEW ORDERS AND DELIVERIES

Monthly averages or months — Million pairs

	Index of Production (*1963 = 100*)		Orders-on-hand (end of period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
1964	107		35.8		..		16.8	
1965	104		39.9		16.8		16.5	
1966	101		33.9		15.7		16.2	
1967	94		37.9		16.2		15.9	
1968	99		41.2		17.0		16.8	
1969	95		35.2		15.7		16.2	
1970	88		40.1		16.3		15.9	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1969 1st quarter	107	98	47.5	41.9	19.1	16.7	17.0	16.5
2nd quarter	95	96	48.9	39.3	15.7	15.5	15.2	16.4
3rd quarter	85	94	34.6	39.2	11.5	16.1	16.3	16.1
4th quarter	92	91	35.2	35.2	16.5	14.5	16.3	15.8
1970 1st quarter	95	89	40.1	36.2	17.4	15.7	15.8	15.4
2nd quarter	89	87	47.9	38.2	17.5	16.7	14.9	16.1
3rd quarter	79	88	35.3	41.9	12.0	17.2	16.2	16.0
4th quarter	89	88	40.1	40.1	18.2	16.0	16.6	16.1
1971 1st quarter	96	88	40.9	38.1	16.4	15.2	16.2	15.9
2nd quarter	87	93	43.2	36.4	15.7	15.4	14.9	16.0
3rd quarter p	92	95	32.7	40.5	12.2	16.9	15.7	15.5
1970 January	85	86	32.6	33.7	11.3	13.8	13.9	15.3
February	101	88	34.0	32.9	18.4	14.6	17.0	15.4
March	98	93	40.1	36.2	22.6	18.6	16.5	15.4
April	96	87	46.5	37.1	22.5	18.4	16.1	17.5
May	81	82	49.7	37.8	16.7	15.1	13.5	14.3
June	89	91	47.9	38.2	13.3	16.7	15.1	16.3
July	75	89	43.0	41.6	10.2	19.5	15.1	16.1
August	71	90	40.7	44.1	12.4	18.6	14.7	16.2
September	91	84	35.3	41.9	13.4	13.5	18.8	15.8
October	100	89	35.4	41.5	19.3	16.2	19.2	16.6
November	94	86	39.6	42.2	21.8	16.6	17.6	15.8
December	73	88	40.1	40.1	13.6	15.2	13.1	16.0
1971 January	92	94	40.9	43.3	16.2	20.3	15.4	17.0
February	96	84	43.0	43.0	18.5	14.7	16.4	15.0
March	100	85	40.9	38.1	14.6	10.6	16.7	15.5
April	87	96	42.3	36.6	16.6	14.4	15.2	15.9
May	89	94	48.7	39.9	21.7	20.0	15.3	16.7
June	86	91	43.2	36.4	8.7	11.8	14.2	15.3
July p	87	96	41.1	42.9	12.3	21.9	14.4	15.4
August p	84	99	37.2	41.9	10.3	14.6	14.2	15.6
September p	106	91	32.7	40.5	13.9	14.1	18.4	15.5
October p	106	96	32.0	39.6	17.6	14.7	18.3	15.6
November p	89	85	33.9	38.8	17.8	13.6	15.9	14.4

The actual figures for orders and deliveries have been adjusted for the length of the working months but not for holidays or any other seasonal variations.

Impressive Detroit display by British automotive components firms

From the British Consulate-General, Detroit

AT the beginning of a year in which British manufacturers of automotive components anticipate a significant increase in their exports of original equipment and after-market items to the United States, 13 firms have just concluded an impressive four-day display in the heartland of the United States automotive industry.

The occasion was the annual congress and exposition of the Society of Automotive Engineers, held in Detroit's Cobo Hall from January 10 to January 14, at which engineers, manufacturing executives and purchasing agents of the giant industry attended over 100 technical meetings and examined products on the stands of 135 exhibitors. While the total show area was smaller than that of the previous year the attendance figure of 26,000 was higher by about 10 per cent.

Thirteen British manufacturers participated in a joint venture under the combined auspices of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders and the Department of Trade and Industry, an additional two British firms exhibited independently and a British information stand was manned jointly by Mr. W. S. Cottrell, overseas executive of the SMMT and commercial officers of the Detroit Consulate-General.

The British contingent included a number of 'old hands' in this market; exhibiting for the third consecutive year were Brico Engineering Ltd., GKN Castings Ltd., GKN Forgings Ltd., GKN International Trading Ltd., Hepworth and Grandage Ltd., while in Detroit for the second time were GKN Birfield Transmissions Ltd., GKN Sankey Ltd., Vandervell Products Ltd., and Wellworthy Ltd. Newcomers to the American scene were Advance Motor Supplies Ltd., Jonas Woodhead and Sons Ltd., North Derbyshire Engineering Co. Ltd., and Omes Faulkner Ltd. All members of the British contingent were unanimous in their enthusiasm for the show as a means of demonstrating to the United States industry latest developments in British automative technology.

Mr. John Adams, director and general manager of GKN Sankey Ltd., considered the standard of exhibits and the calibre of visitors to be high and said that apart from offering an excellent vehicle for promotions of his company's products, he regarded participation at the exhibition as a first-class intelligence exercise since developments in the United States industry inevitably have far-reaching effects on British and European automotive exports. These sentiments were echoed by spokesmen for three other exhibitors, Brico Engineering Ltd., Hepworth and Grandage Ltd., and Wellworthy Ltd., one of whom considered that the information gathered at the technical presentations more than justified his presence in Detroit.

A steady stream of visitors to the stand of North Derbyshire Engineering Ltd. examined a large twin-axle truck suspension unit which demonstrated the merits of the NORDE rubber sprung suspension and Mr. Ronald Wragg, engineering director, had a list of interested visitors which reads like a *Who's Who* of the US highway truck industry.

Tight schedule

Omes Faulkner Ltd., displayed a number of precision forgings having application in the gas turbine, aerospace, automotive and orthopaedic fields. By the end of the exhibition, Mr. A. L. Waugh, managing director, had drawn up a tightly-crammed two-week schedule of calls on visitors who had expressed interest in his products and his airplane tickets for that trip, when unfolded, measured 7 feet in length!

Equally happy about the results of their company's participation were Mr. G. G. Hanson and Mr. M. J. Smith of Jonas Woodhead and Sons Ltd., whose springs and shock absorbers were on display for the first time in Detroit. The remaining first-time exhibitor, Advance Motor Supplies Ltd., reported a number of interesting inquiries indicating a substantial market for their products in both the original equipment and after-market sales and Mr. Eric Stead, export sales manager, reported that a substantial order had been secured from a large United States

GOLD AWARD FOR EXPORTS

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16-24 September 1972 Metropole Exhibition Centre

Enquiries to:
The Lawson Organisation, Green Dragon House, 64 High Street, Croydon CR9 2UH, England.
Telephone 01-686 5741-3

engine manufacturer with whom they had been in negotiation prior to coming to Detroit.

There were two British companies exhibiting independently, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. plastics division (whose spokesman reported seeing more engineers and manufacturing executives in four days then could have been visited in a four-week tour), and Joseph Lucas (Industries) Ltd. The latter, exhibiting in Detroit for the second consecutive year, had an impressive walk-through stand on which were displayed products of their CAV, Hartridge, Girling, and Lucas (Electrical) divisions. Mr. H. P. Astbury, commercial director, CAV Ltd., was pleased with the results of his company's participation and, like other British visiting executives, commented on the calibre of visitors and the effects on the automotive industry in other parts of the world of manufacturing developments and decisions made in the United States.

Apart from the significant impact of the above companies' participation in the show, Britain was well represented at the Engineering Congress at which 18 technical presentations were made by engineers from British companies and Universities.

In the light of economic events in the latter part of 1971, it was not surprising that the 1972 event was smaller in size than those of previous years, but the increased attendance and the encouraging response of exhibitors who have already reserved space for 1973 emphasise the importance of this event as a means of promoting British exports and of keeping abreast of an industry in which technical developments have world-wide significance. The impressions of this year's British exhibitors were summed up in succinct fashion by Mr. A. Shand, commercial director of GKN Forgings, who said at the conclusion of the show: 'Perhaps the most surprising aspect . . . is that more British manufacturers do not take part as exhibitors. After all it is the most important regular international automotive engineering show and is a first-class platform for marketing in the United States. Americans have demonstrated here that they need greater contact with British companies and there is no better first contact point than SAE.'

Heimtex business follows same pattern as before

From the British Consulate-General, Frankfurt

More trade visitors . . . more exhibitors . . . and, in the majority of cases, more business. This summarises the comparison between Heimtex 1972, which took place in Frankfurt from January 12-16, with the first event in this new series of international trade fairs for home textiles, floor coverings and household textiles, held a year ago.

Some 48,000 trade visitors (as compared with under 40,000 last year—an increase of some 20 per cent) went through the turnstiles and according to the records kept by the authorities nearly 9,000 were from outside Germany, representing 60 countries. The number of firms exhibiting had also risen—from 606 in 1971 to 676, an increase of a little over 10 per cent. Of these, and this underlines the international character of the fair, no less than 306 were from outside Germany, 29 countries being represented. As on the last occasion, British exhibitors, 85 in all, formed the largest non-German contingent, representing more than a quarter of all the foreign firms and about 13 per cent of the total number of exhibitors.

All but eight of the British exhibitors were grouped into three joint ventures sponsored by the Department of Trade and Industry in collaboration with the relevant trade associations. The largest such group was that staged under the auspices of the British Carpets Export Promotion Council (the Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers and the Tufted Carpet Manufacturers Association) comprising 43 firms. Their stands, divided between the two halls of the fair devoted entirely to this sector, were once again extremely impressive and compared very favourably with those of any of their competitors. The range of wares on show was, as ever, extremely wide and it was almost impossible to pick out any particular line which attracted more interest than another.

Information stand

Twenty-seven of the participating British firms were grouped in the joint venture under the auspices of the Textile Promotion Consultative Committee which organisation, as on past occasions, manned an information stand. In this case, too, the attractively constructed and decorated stands with goods on show covering the whole wide range of home and household fabrics were divided between two of the halls and attracted a constant stream of visitors.

The other joint venture group was that with the Irish Linen Guild in which seven Northern Ireland firms took part, a number of them being newcomers to Frankfurt fairs who went away agreeably surprised at the results achieved. The Guild manned an information stand and the total exhibit, which was designed much on the open-plan principle, made a good impression and bustled with activity throughout the fair.

The countries with which business was done, or from which inquiries were received, followed much the pattern of the 1971 Heimtex. EFTA countries were well to the fore, particularly Scandinavia—though business with Danish visitors appeared to be less on this occasion—and orders were taken from, and lively interest

Buyers on one of the stands sponsored by British Carpets Export Promotion Council at Heimtex 72.

shown by, buyers from Canada, Australia, Japan and South Africa, to name just a few.

Quite a number of the British exhibitors did reasonably good business with West German customers, firms already having agents and carrying stocks in the Federal Republic having something of an edge over their competitors.

British quality highlight of children's wear show

From the British Trade Development Office, New York

For the seventh year in succession the National Children's Wear Association, under joint venture terms with the Department of Trade and Industry, presented a collection of high-quality toddlers' and children's wear at the McAlpin Hotel in New York from January 2-12,

The five manufacturers showing reported a very successful visit with a considerable number of orders still to be placed in London when buyers arrive for their annual visits.

Despite its withdrawal in December, the earlier imposition of the 10 per cent surcharge and the proposed flammability regulations concerning children's wear were believed to be responsible for the reduced number of firms which partici-

(*continued on next page*)

ELB

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NEW YORK CHILDREN'S WEAR SHOW

continued

pated in this year's group showing. However, apart from a slight resistance to the inevitable increase in prices, most firms reported a great interest in imported merchandise of high-quality and distinctive styling, which add variety and spice to the stores' domestic merchandise.

One member of the group specialising in genuine fur coats for children was outstandingly successful and reported a total of 22 new accounts opened as well as very satisfactory orders from all their previous customers.

Market appeal

Co-ordinated sportswear for toddlers-to-teens in authentic Scottish tartans again created a good deal of interest. Buyers appeared to like particularly a new lightweight washable wool fabric created especially for the American market.

Members of the group claimed that Britain's entry into the Common Market would not affect their dealings with American department and speciality stores where the fine tailoring, wide selection of fabrics and good quality look are still much in demand.

The NCWA Group was again led by Mr. James Law, Director of the Association.

Orders follow Moscow sound recording show

THE former English Presbyterian building in Moscow, now Melodia Studios, the headquarters of the State Record Producing Organisation of the USSR, was the scene of a remarkable demonstration of British sound recording equipment recently.

Invited by the Moscow All-Union Chamber of Commerce, 11 British firms co-operated with Rupert Neve & Co. to install a complete multi-track studio and control room complex involving £50,000 worth of equipment.

The equipment was first assembled and tested out at the Neve demonstration studio at Melbourn, Cambridgeshire, and transported by road to Moscow, via Budapest and the Ukraine. Although delivery was delayed by arctic conditions, the installation was completed in 12 hours. Special demonstration recordings included one of the Red Army choir.

The exhibition was visited by specialist technicians and engineers from all parts of the Soviet Union—from Esthonia, Latvia, Leningrad, Georgia, Ukraine, Tiflis and even from Tashkent—the latter involving the visitor in a round trip of 4,000 miles. So great was official interest in these products of British electronic skills that the exhibition was extended by six days, and was visited by the Vice-Minister of Culture—himself a former general director of the Melodia Studio organisation.

Visiting specialists drawn from recording, radio, television and film studios—many of them women engineers—were enthusiastic about what they saw, and additional supplies of technical literature—requisitioned by telex through the Commercial Department of the British Embassy—were flown out and urgently customs-cleared in time for the event.

Participating in the exhibition were: Rupert Neve & Co. Ltd. (sound control console 24/16), Dolby Laboratories Inc. (noise reduction equipment), Ampex Great Britain Ltd. (16 track and 2-track recorders), Lockwood & Co. Ltd. (loudspeakers), EMI Tape Ltd. (tape), C. N. Rood N.V. Electronics (modulators and decoders), Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd. (microphones), Kudelski S.A., Microwave Associates (microwave link).

The exhibition has already resulted in orders exceeding £35,000 and all the participants are confident that this is but the beginning of a breakthrough into the Russian market for these sophisticated electronic systems.

Reproduction furniture a feature at Cologne

From the British Embassy, Bonn

THE British furniture industry at the Cologne International Furniture Fair, January 18-23, was represented by the showing of the products of 40 firms. Thirty-four of these participated in the joint venture sponsored by the British Furniture Manufacturers Federated Association Export Club and the Department of Trade and Industry. The other firms exhibited independently or on the stands of their German agents.

The fair was attended by 86,000 trade visitors (including 18,700 from 68 foreign countries) an increase of 7 per cent in the number of German and 16 per cent in the number of foreign visitors compared with the event two years ago.

The main emphasis of British exhibits was on English reproduction furniture. Many exhibitors are already well established in the market in the Federal Republic and were able to welcome old customers to their stands. By lunchtime on January 21, Abbey Craft Scott were able discreetly to celebrate 'target passed', while business continued. Jaycee, with their oak furniture displayed effectively on a Tudor oak beam walk-in stand, were able to describe their performance at the close, as a 'roaring success', with their wall units catching the attention of buyers from the Federal Republic, and countries as far apart as Italy and Iceland. Similar, was the experience of Wood Bros. who also strengthened their world-wide agency network. Granwood Products, in Cologne for the sixth time running, were once again able to report a successful fair as were Ernest G. Hudson, whose stand was continuously occupied by buyers.

Exhibiting for the first time were George Strachan of Leeds who reported results much better than anticipated and James Lupton, who were able to make agency agreements to reinforce and maintain their sales in the Federal Republic.

Good business

Modern furniture was also in demand and OMK Designs, also in Cologne for the first time, were well pleased with the interest created and the business achieved with their chrome tubular modern form furniture, as were Gimson and Slater, with their luxurious leather upholstery which attracted a steady stream of stand visitors. Arkana, established exporters, were able to continue their record of success at Cologne.

Two firms, OMK and Chelsea Workshops would probably have tied for any prize for original stand decoration. They were able to create an atmosphere of quiet and seclusion for their many visitors, which contrasted strongly with the noise of the constant stream of visitors in the gangways a few feet away.

At the closing press conference all spokesmen for the German and foreign exhibitors were able to report a good fair. This is of special significance, as the German trade use their success at the fair as a barometer of the likely demand for their products in the coming 12 months and fears of a recession have receded rapidly as far as their industry is concerned. Delivery dates for new models of bedroom suites, for example, were quoted as being up to 12 weeks.

Interest from British furniture manufacturers and their suppliers appears to have increased in this fair as the authorities report a substantial increase of visitors from the United Kingdom, and was taken to indicate that preparations for our entry into the Common Market are underway.

'Forum for the Future'

AN international one-day conference entitled 'Forum for the Future' is to be held in conjunction with the 1972 International Mechanical Handling Exhibition at London's Earls Court. The exhibition is from May 9 to 19 and the conference will be held in the Cromwell Hall at Earls Court on Thursday, May 11.

Opening speaker of 'Forum for the Future' will be Mr. S. T. 'Don' Ryder, chairman and chief executive of Read International and president of the National Materials Handling Centre. The conference will seek to anticipate significant developments over the next ten years in materials handling, warehousing and distribution.

Milton Keynes show at the Design Centre

AN exhibition showing how the new city of Milton Keynes is being planned, designed and built to provide an attractive and lively environment for its growing population is to be held at the London Design Centre from June 6 to July 8. Organised by the Milton Keynes Development Corporation and the Council of Industrial Design, the exhibition is expected to show publicly for the first time detailed plans of the city's civic centre together with models, drawings and photographs of many of the components which will go to make the city, ranging from factories and transport to landscaping and street furniture.

The exhibition will illustrate how the planners, designers and builders are setting about fulfilling the six broad objectives for Milton Keynes: to create a city offering opportunity and choice; good communications; balance and variety; an attractive town; public awareness and participation in planning; and the efficient and imaginative use of resources.

Milton Keynes, which was formally designated as a new city in 1967, will have an eventual population of some 250,000 people, making it one of the biggest towns in Britain. Building is at a very early stage, with the first houses and factories now occupied, the first school almost complete, and work starting soon on offices.

OVERSEAS PUBLICITY FOR UK TRADE FAIRS

British commercial representatives overseas are keen to publicise UK trade fairs and exhibitions, and welcome posters and brochures from fair organisers. But material must be sent well in advance—at least three clear months ahead of the event—and in sufficient quantity—two or three dozen copies for the representative in each area. A full list of names and addresses of commercial representatives is published as a quarterly supplement to *Trade and Industry*, and last appeared in the issue of January 6.

EXPORT ORDERS

World-wide activity

Recent export successes of the Lowndes-Ajax Computer Group, Croydon, include the sale of their project control system to ANCOM, a leading United States software house based on Los Angeles. The sale includes marketing rights of the system in the US. The project control system has also been sold to a Swedish Government department.

The Lowndes-Ajax COM Bureau is providing a COM service for a Danish Government department and an insurance group in Frankfurt.

Lowndes-Ajax Personnel Ltd. has successfully carried out placement assignments in Kuwait, Italy, Sweden and Germany covering senior systems analysts, programmers and O & M specialists.

A senior member of the Lowndes-Ajax systems staff is in South Africa carrying out a feasibility study for a large South African financial group.

Ajax Data Processing Ltd. has been awarded contracts for continuous services for companies in Paris and Teheran.

Crushing machines for Colombia

In one of the largest single export orders ever won by the company, Goodwin Barsby & Co. Ltd., Leicester, an Aveling-Barford company of British Leyland special products division, will supply 15 Goodwin 36/30 Mobile Goliath Mk. 10 electric crushing and screening plants and spare parts valued at some £850,000, to the Ministry of Public Works, Colombia.

Shipment of the first machines is about to begin, and the despatch of the entire order will be completed before the end of March. On arrival at the Colombian port of Santa Marta, the Goliaths will be dispersed to various roadworks projects throughout the country.

£50,000 order covers 1972

D. Anderson & Son Ltd., Stretford, Manchester (a member of the BPB Industries Group) has obtained an order, worth nearly £50,000, from Iranian Oil Services Ltd., for roofing felt and damp-proof courses for their entire requirements covering 1972.

The material, which will be manufactured specially for tropical conditions, is for use by the Iranian Oil Operating Companies in their 1972 building programme, and shipment will be made throughout the year.

Under four flags

Export contracts from four countries have been won by Sun Printers Ltd., Watford, the biggest member of the British Printing Corporation. The jobs—total print order 10 million copies—are:

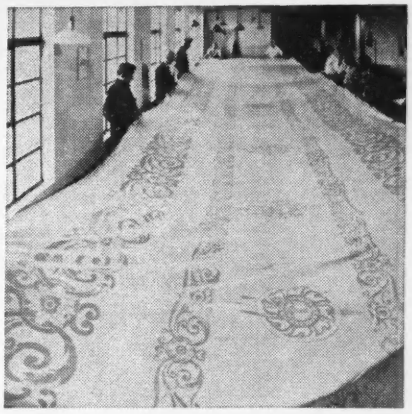
a garden catalogue from Quelle, one of the biggest German mail order companies;
the Winchester gun catalogue from the United States;
a 32-page section of a mail order catalogue from Wehkamp, Holland (the third job for Sun from this company); and
two travel guides for Fritidsresor, Sweden.

70 per cent for export

BSP International Foundations Ltd., Ipswich, has received orders for plant worth £350,000. Of this total over 70 per cent is for the export market and these orders include BSP 2500 Terradrills for Hong Kong and Australia. Other Terradrills, hammers, extractors and spares have been ordered by companies in Italy, Spain, Romania and Greece.

Further orders from Madrid Metro

Setright Registers, a member of the British Match group, has won a £60,000 order for ticket issuing equipment from the Madrid Metro. This is a follow-up order to the 30 machines which Setright Registers has supplied to the Metro over the past two years.



Approximately one-third of one of two Irish linen damask banqueting cloths which together with 1,000 linen napkins have been woven for the Royal Court of Siam by Wm. Liddell & Co. Ltd., Belfast. The King's cloth shown is continuously woven to a length of 90 yards from a particularly fine yarn of 180 threads to every square inch of cloth. The order had to be completed without a single fault.

The latest machines incorporate change-giving units and are scheduled for delivery by the end of the year.

Capacitors off to Far East

British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd. has been awarded a contract by the Hong Kong Electric Co. Ltd. for the supply of 90 MVAr of power capacitors in 5 MVAr, 11 kV banks, complete with switchgear, automatic control and protection equipment.

These banks incorporate capacitor units of the mixed film/paper dielectric design. An important characteristic of this design is very low dielectric loss and, since it was introduced by BICC, more than 1,800 MVAr have been ordered from many parts of the world.

Radio station contract

The Marconi Co. Ltd. has signed a contract with the Abu Dhabi Ministry of Information and Tourism for the supply of a 750 kW medium wave sound broadcasting station (radiating over 1 MW). The contract value is £650,000 and the station is to be handed over in 18 months.

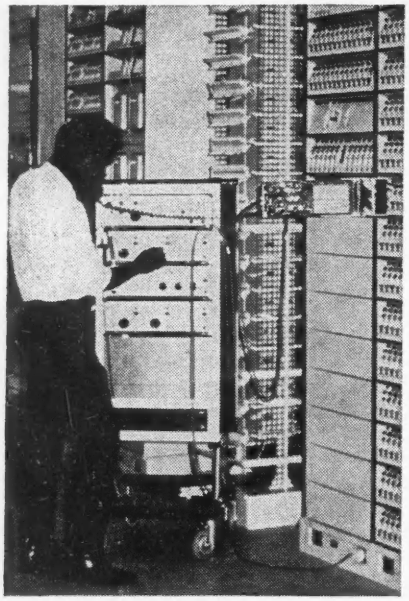
Breakthrough into American market

Cintride Ltd., the Sheffield based manufacturers of tungsten carbide tipped and abrasive tools, has made its first major breakthrough in the American market. One Californian importer has placed orders for 35,000 carbide tipped heavy duty drills and large masonry drills, 15,000 spear point glass drills, 12,000 tungsten carbide abrasive files, and 350 hollow core drills.

Chartered Argosy delivers data equipment

An Argosy aircraft was recently chartered by P & O Pandair Freight to deliver British data equipment to Madrid. Pandair picked up the equipment from client headquarters, Plessey Avionics and Communications Division, Upminster, by flattop truck and loaded it aboard a Sagittair Argosy at Southend Airport. The 35 Captor systems air freighted were part of an order of several hundred systems worth £700,000 Plessey has won from Intercontinental Medical Stations Incorporated of Madrid.

The British Bobsleigh Team in suits by Burberry, presented to them at a reception on the eve of their departure for Japan to take part in the Winter Olympics. Burberry, who have only recently entered the men's suit field, are internationally launching the Burberry Suit at the London International Men's and Boys' Wear Exhibition at the end of February. Already initial export orders for the Burberry two-piece range have been received from France, Belgium, Italy, Denmark and other Scandinavian countries, and Yugoslavia.



Carrier multiplex equipment worth £98,000 has been supplied and commissioned by GEC-AEI Telecommunications Ltd. at Trinidad's new satellite ground station at Matura Point which went into international service recently. The contract was placed by Textel, the country's external telecommunication service operating company, which is a partnership of Cable and Wireless Ltd. and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. GEC fully-semiconductored multiplex equipment assembles telephone speech circuits and television signals and translates them into a composite signal suitable for transmission to and from the Intelsat satellite in synchronous orbit over the Atlantic providing communication with Europe and North America.

£4,500,000 Australian contract

The biggest contract ever from the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board, Sydney, Australia, has been won by Woodall-Duckham Ltd., Crawley, Sussex. It is for completion of the Board's Malabar sewage treatment plant and is valued at 9 million Australian dollars.

The contract is, in the main, for mechanical and electrical supply and erection. The Malabar complex employs methods similar to some used to combat beach pollution on the American west coast. It will treat industrial and domestic waste from a million people in Sydney's southern and western suburbs.

Work on the plant is already in hand and completion is expected in the autumn of 1974.

Gin instead of saki?

One of the largest single export consignments of London gin to Japan formed part of the cargo aboard the container vessel *Kamakaru Maru* when she departed for Tokyo from Southampton on January 31. A total of 10,500 cases of Beefeater gin, with an insured value of £372,000, filled 11 containers.

Bound for Suntory Ltd., of Osaka, the gin consignment is part of Burrough's export push in the growing Japanese market. At present, the Japanese market for gin stands at about 750,000 cases a year, having grown by 20 per cent a year since 1967.

Mr. Alan Burrough, chairman of James Burrough Ltd., said, 'We confidently expect that Beefeater will capture 50 per cent of the imported gin market in Japan by 1975.'

Garden products in demand

Export orders for over 50,000 bubble packs of some of the smallest items of garden equipment manufactured in Britain—including plastic plant labels, garden twine, clematis supports and plant ties—have been secured by S. H. Rainbow Ltd., Leigh-on-Sea (Essex). The orders, which have been won from Denmark, France, West Germany and Holland, represent about £8,000.

Cabinlift has 600 passengers per hour potential

A four-seater cabinlift costing over £70,000 and capable of carrying 600 passengers per hour has been ordered from British Ropeway Engineering Co. Ltd. (Glover Group), Sevenoaks, Kent, by the Amusement Town Co., Baghdad, Iraq.

The installation is due to be commissioned this month. One of the main features of a new amusement park, the ride will have 20 steel-frame fibreglass cabins which will be semi-enclosed and travel at a speed of 183 metres per minute (approximately 7 mph) over a distance of 520 metres. Along the route the cabinlift spans a lake of 200 metres with trestle of 27 metres height on each bank.

Generating sets for Norwegian cargo vessels

Dorman Diesels Ltd., Stafford, a member of the General Electric Co. Ltd., is to supply 51 marine diesel engines worth £175,000, to power electrical generating and pumping sets for Norwegian cargo vessels. The engine order was placed by Otto Thoresen and Moen A/S, of Oslo (Dorman distributors in Norway), who are to build and test the sets in Norway.

The sets will provide a constant supply of electrical power for ship-board services, including lighting, cooking, and wireless, and drive pumps for firefighting duties.

Fans for Japanese tankers

Dowty Meco Ltd., Worcester, has received a £50,000 order from Japan for a large quantity of ventilating fans for use by shipbuilders and shipping companies. The fans, which are of the SF.3 steam driven type, are for installation in large tankers where they are used for gas-freeing the vessel's cargo tanks after the oil has been discharged.

Large numbers of Dowty Meco fans are being used in a variety of ventilating applications by major oil and shipping companies in many parts of the world.

Customs notices of interest to exporters

THE following Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41 Mark Lane, London, EC3R 7HE.

General Notice

49	Temporary importations: international co-operation.
77E	Purchase tax-exports.
77X	Purchase tax—retail export schemes.
104	Temporary importations and exportations under ATA and ECS Carnets.
112	Authorised hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants.
118	Samples required for the purpose of promoting exports from the United Kingdom: admission without payment of Customs duty and purchase tax.
206	Export trade reliefs: temporary importation for process or repair.
207	Reimported goods: relief from Customs duty and purchase tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
215	Relief from Customs duty and purchase tax on importations of goods intended for export which are not otherwise eligible for relief.
275	Documentation of Exports for Statistical Purposes.
290	Export of personal and household effects.
300	Export reliefs scheduling scheme.
467	The New Customs Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification.
Exchange Control	Notice to Exporters. Issue dated September 1970. (Issued by HM Treasury—also obtained from any bank.)

Drawback

7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
77M	British-made cars and motorcycles; tax free sales to tourists, etc.
132	Sugar: all matters relating to the importation, warehousing and export of sugar and sugar goods, and to the use of surcharge-free sugar for certain purposes.
172	Hydrocarbon oils: drawback of duty.
218	The conditions and procedures under which drawback of import duty may be claimed on goods which are exported in the same state as they were in when imported.
219	The conditions and procedures under which drawback of import duty may be claimed upon the exportation of goods produced or manufactured in this country from imported materials.
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer, as an alternative to examination on the quay.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
372	Notice to exporters and other traders regarding goods exported, shipped as stores or deposited in bonded warehouse on drawback; authorisation of signatories to drawback claims.
430	Tables of rates of sugar surcharge, distribution payments and corresponding repayments.
430A	Table of rates of sugar surcharge and distribution payment on imported invert sugar and other imported goods containing sugar and repayment rates of exported invert sugar and exported beer.

Anglo-Irish trade: origin rules for cotton textiles

FOLLOWING consultations held under Article II(3) of the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Agreement, HM Government and the Government of the Irish Republic have determined new rules of origin to apply to trade in certain cotton textiles. The goods involved are listed in the Annex to this notice. It is intended that the new rules should replace those now in force with effect from April 1, 1972, and a statutory instrument will be laid before Parliament as soon as possible. The present notice is to inform traders of the changes proposed.

Reasons for the change

Most Irish Republic goods qualify for duty-free entry into the UK if they have been manufactured in accordance with the Commonwealth Preference origin rules (SI 1958 No. 1874). The Free Trade Area Agreement provides that if the UK varies the rates of duty chargeable under Commonwealth Preference arrangements (which are in most cases zero) the parties shall jointly determine the rules that shall apply thereafter so as to maintain duty-free entry for Irish goods while preventing the circumvention of duties applicable to third countries. On January 1, 1972, the UK imposed import duties on certain cotton textiles originating in the Commonwealth Preference Area. Simultaneously the arrangements whereby the Irish Republic has limited its exports to the UK of cotton textiles manufactured from materials imported from sources subject to UK quota restrictions lapsed. The new origin rules proposed reflect both these developments and partly anticipate the sort of arrangements that will apply to Anglo-Irish trade when both countries have joined the EEC.

The new rules

The main change in regard to imports from the Irish Republic will be the introduction of a limitation on drawback and equivalent duty reliefs in respect of the goods listed in the Annex. At present the duties applicable to these items if they are imported into the Irish Republic for home use may be abated in full if they are used in producing goods for export to the UK; and provided the goods are manufactured to the extent prescribed they qualify for AIFTA tariff treatment. The same applies to goods exported from the UK to the Irish Republic. In future the general rule will be that goods of the kinds listed in the Annex will qualify for AIFTA tariff treatment in the UK if the materials imported into the Irish Republic and used in their production have borne duty at a rate which, after account is taken of drawback or other reliefs from import duty, is not less than the appropriate UK rate. In other words Irish exporters claiming AIFTA treatment in the UK for goods made from the materials listed in the Annex will be entitled to relief only from the amount by which the Irish Republic duty on the materials exceeds the UK duty. The new liability to duty can be discharged either in the Republic or in the UK. This can be illustrated by the case of a garment made in the Republic from imported cloth. The garment will acquire Irish origin if the cloth has paid duty at the UK rate. If the cloth is imported directly into the Republic the duty would be levied there. But no further charge would have to be levied in the Republic if the cloth had been imported from the UK, and any UK duty to which it was liable had already been paid at import into the UK and had not been drawn back or remitted when the cloth was exported from the UK to the Republic.

First variant

As an alternative to the above general rule Irish origin can be claimed for the goods listed below if they have been manufactured in the Republic, and not less than 25 per cent of their costs of manufacture is attributable to expenditure in the AIFTA Area ('manufacture', 'costs', and 'expenditure' having the same meaning as for Commonwealth Preference). The only goods which may qualify under this criterion are:

(i) cloth woven in the Republic and containing less than 15 per cent by weight of yarn spun in a restricted territory or in the Commonwealth Preference Area;
(ii) apparel and made-up articles not containing cloth woven in a restricted territory or in the Commonwealth Preference Area;
(iii) shirts containing not less than one-third by weight of wool.

Second variant

This applies to cloth containing 15 per cent or more by weight of yarn spun in the Eastern Area, and apparel and made-up articles containing cloth woven in the Eastern Area. It will not be possible to claim Irish origin for such goods unless they have both been manufactured in the manner prescribed in paragraph 'First variant' above and the Eastern Area materials have borne duty at the appropriate UK rate.

Other changes

Certain changes will also be made in the UK rules of origin applicable to textiles containing silk and/or man-made fibres imported from the Republic of Ireland:

(i) the rule for men's and boys' woven shirts containing more than 5 per cent by weight of silk and/or mmf (ex 61.03) will be amended to allow manufacture from imported woven fabrics (ex Chapters 50 to 59) provided that the fabric has borne duty in AIFTA at a rate which after account is taken of drawbacks or similar relief, is not less than the appropriate UK rate;
(ii) the rule for women's and girls' knitted or crocheted dresses, complete and ready for wear, containing more than 5 per cent by weight of silk and/or mmf (ex 60/05) will similarly be amended, so as to allow manufacture (except in the case of lining) from imported knitted or crocheted fabrics (ex 60.01 or 60.06), provided that the fabric has borne duty in AIFTA at the UK rate;
(iii) the list of textile materials in introductory note 4 to Part IV of Annex C (which allows the use of limited quantities of non-AIFTA materials in certain blended textile articles) is to be expanded by subdividing (b) (continuous mmf) and (c) (discontinuous mmf) into artificial and synthetic fibres;
(iv) introductory note 9 to Part IV of Annex C is to be amended so that it refers to goods eligible for EFTA tariff treatment—ie goods which are of EFTA origin and did not benefit from drawback in the EFTA country where they last underwent a process of production.

UK exports to the Irish Republic

UK exporters will no longer be entitled to duty relief on materials listed in the Annex if they propose to claim AIFTA treatment in the Republic for goods manufactured therefrom. Otherwise the existing Irish regulations will continue to apply.

Definitions

Except where the sense requires otherwise (eg in paragraph 'Other changes' above) references in this notice to goods and materials are references only to those goods and materials listed in the

(*continued on next page*)

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

ANGLO-IRISH TRADE

continued

Annex. The new arrangements will not (except as indicated in the paragraph 'Other changes') apply to other textiles or to non-textile goods or materials. The Commonwealth Preference Area is defined in Customs Notice No. 27A. For the purposes of this notice the UK and the Irish Republic are deemed not to be part of it. 'Restricted territory' means any territory other than Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the British, French and United States Sectors of Berlin, Iceland the Republic of Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

ANNEX

A. Yarns, woven fabrics and articles made of woven fabrics containing more than 50 per cent by weight of cotton and classified within the following United Kingdom tariff headings:

Tariff no.	Description
Yarns	
55.05	Cotton yarn not put up for retail sale (55.05 B)
55.06	Cotton yarn put up for retail sale (55.06 B)
Woven fabrics	
55.07	Cotton gauze
55.08	Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics
55.09	Other woven fabrics
58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (58.04 B1)
59.13	Elastic fabrics and trimmings (other than knitted or crocheted goods) consisting of textile materials combined with rubber threads (59.13 B1)
59.14	Wicks of woven, plaited or knitted textile materials, for lamps, stoves, lighters, candles and the like, tubular knitted gasmantle fabric and incandescent gasmantles (59.14 B1)
Apparel	
61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments (61.01 C1)
61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments (61.02 C1)
61.03	Men's and boys' under garments including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs (61.03 C1)
61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments (61.04 C1)
61.05	Handkerchiefs (61.05 C1)
61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like (61.06 C1)
61.07	Ties, bow ties and cravats (61.07 C1)
61.08	Collars, tuckers, fallals, bodice fronts, jabots, cuffs, flounces, yokes and similar accessories and trimmings for women's and girls' garments (61.08 C1)
61.09	Corsets, corset belts, suspender belts, brassieres, braces, suspenders, garters and the like (including such articles of knitted or crocheted fabric) whether or not elastic (61.09 C1a and 61.09 C2a)
61.10	Gloves, mittens, mitts, stockings, socks and sockettes not being knitted or crocheted goods (61.10 C1a)
61.11	Made-up accessories for articles of apparel (for example dress shields, shoulder and other pads, belts, muffs, sleeve protectors, pockets) (61.11 C1)
Made-up articles	
62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (62.01 B1 and 62.02 B2a)
62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles (62.02 B1)
62.04	Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods
62.05	Other made-up textile articles (including dress patterns) (62.05 B1)

B. Woven fabrics and articles made of woven fabrics, the cotton content of which exceeds 50 per cent by weight of the total textile fabric content, and classified within the following United Kingdom tariff headings:

Tariff no.	Description
Woven fabrics	
58.10	Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs (58.10 B1)
59.07	Textile fabrics coated with gum or amylaceous substances, of a kind used for the outer covers of books and the like; tracing cloth; prepared painting canvas; buckram and similar fabrics for hat foundation and similar uses (59.07 B1)
59.08	Textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated or coated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials (59.08 B1)
59.09	Textile fabrics coated or impregnated with oil or preparations with a basis of drying oil (59.09 B1)
59.11	Rubberised textile fabrics, other than rubberised knitted or crocheted goods (59.11 B1)
59.12	Textile fabrics otherwise impregnated or coated, painted textile fabrics being theatrical scenery, studio backcloths or the like (59.12 A2a)
59.15	Textile hose-piping, and similar tubing, with or without lining, armour or accessories of other materials (59.15 B1)
59.16	Transmissions, conveyor or elevator belts or belting, of textile material, whether or not strengthened with metal or other materials (59.16 B1)
59.17	Textile products and textile articles of a kind commonly used in machinery or plant (59.17 D2a)

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SH (tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 2713), or, if they relate to documentation procedure, to HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE (tel. 01-626 1515 ext. 2504).

United Kingdom aid to developing countries

INDIA: Britain has agreed to allocate £831,000 from aid loans to India to finance the import from the UK of equipment for the Khetri Copper Project of Hindustan Copper Ltd., a Government of India enterprise. The major items to be imported will be equipment for a wire bar casting plant for which contracts have already been placed; other imports wiil include locomotives, loaders, bearings, instruments and cables. This project, at Khetri in Rajasthan, is now half completed, and involves the construction of two copper mines, a concentrator, smelter and a refinery for processing the ores, and a triple super phosphate fertiliser plant. In addition, a whole new township with a population of about 50,000 has been created and is fully occupied. The complex is due to be completed in mid-1974 and in the meantime the increasing production of ores will be stockpiled so that production of copper at a high capacity can start immediately. France, Germany, the United States, Belgium, Sweden and Canada are also providing assistance for the project.

CRE (ref. 32256) Ext. 2277

Iceland and USSR

THE Trade Agreement between Iceland and the USSR expiring on December 31, 1971, has been extended until December 31, 1975. The agreement now provides for an approximate doubling by the end of 1975 of Icelandic sales to the USSR of canned fish, woollen knitwear and woollen blankets, and Icelandic paint and fishmeal are included in the quota lists for the first time. Soviet exports will include machinery and equipment (including motor vehicles, electrical equipment and ships), petroleum, fuel oil, iron and steel goods, timber and window glass. Copies of the quota lists of goods to be exchanged are available on application by British exporters to Tariff Section of Export Data Branch.

EDB Ext. 458/459

Italy and East Germany

A CIRCULAR in the Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero* of December 29, 1971, announced that the quota lists annexed to the 1970 Protocol of December 12, 1969, regulating trade between Italy and East Germany will be valid for the year 1972. Details, including the quota lists in the Italian language, are available.

EDB Ext. 466/467/482

Italy: Straits of Messina crossing

THE Italian *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of January 11, 1972, contains Law no. 1158 of December 17, 1971, establishing a company responsible for the research, design and construction of the proposed permanent crossing of the Straits of Messina. The Industrial Reconstruction Institute (IRI) is to have 51 per cent holding in the new company. The Italian text of the law is available.

ESD Ext. 322

Hints to Businessmen booklets

COSTA RICA AND GIBRALTAR: Revised editions of the booklets on Costa Rica and Gibraltar have been published in the 'Hints to businessmen' series.

British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room D24, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757, Ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND WEST BERLIN 1971—CORRECTION: The information on office hours at the British Consulate-General in Munich should be amended as follows:

The hours kept by the British Consulate-General in Munich are 9.00-12.30; 13.30-17.30 (Monday to Friday). Closed (Saturday). British visitors can normally call on the Commercial Officers in the Consulate up to about 17.30 Monday to Friday.

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

European Communities

RULES OF COMPETITION: *Trade and Industry*, October 28, 1971, contains a notice about a number of trading and manufacturing agreements submitted to the EEC Commission for clearance. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L13, January 17, 1972, contains the Commission's Decision on four of these cases, as follows:

Decision 72/23/CEE of December 16, 1971, concerning proceedings under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/23 514—Societé Anonyme de Fabricants de Conserve Alimentaires—SAFCO).

Decision 72/24/CEE of December 20, 1971, concerning proceedings under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/26 418—Sopelem/Langen).

Decision 72/25/CEE of December 22, 1971, concerning proceedings under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/5 400—Burroughs/Delplanque).

Decision 72/26/CEE of December 22, 1971, concerning proceedings under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/5 405—Burroughs/Geha/Werke).

The text of Decision 72/22/CEE of December 16, 1971, concerning proceedings under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/324—Vereeniging van Cementhandelaren), also appears in the same *Journal Officiel*.

CRE Ext. 2354/2355

EEC EXPORT QUOTAS: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L11, January 14, 1972, contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 90/72 relating to the allocation of Community quantitative quotas for the export of certain waste and ash of non-ferrous metals (copper, lead, aluminium). The quotas opened by Regulation (CEE) No. 2824/71, have been allocated for 1972 as follows:

EEC Common Customs Tariff no.	Description of goods	Quantity (tonnes)
ex 26.03D	Ash and residues of copper and its alloys	Germany 3630 France 3850 Italy 1815 Benelux 325
ex 74.01	Copper waste and scrap, and its alloys—coming from demolished ships bearing the nationality of third countries or from ammunitions sold by the armed forces of third countries	Germany 4300 France 1300 Italy 3000 Benelux 2000
ex 74.01	Copper waste and scrap, and its alloys other	Germany 4600 France 5600 Italy 2740 Benelux 1750
76.01 B	Aluminium waste and scrap	Germany 670 France 415 Italy 280 Benelux 230
78.01 B	Lead waste and scrap	Germany 305 France 190 Italy 170 Benelux 95

Details of the method of allocation and the French texts of the Regulations referred to above may be obtained on application.

EDB Ext. 7174/408

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L287 dated December 30, 1971 contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 2780/71 partially or totally suspending the common tariff on certain items for varying periods. Details of the goods concerned, the reduced rate of duty and the periods during which these will be applied are set out below. The French text of the Regulation may be seen on application.

TABLE I.

EEC Common Customs Tariff No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty to be applied for the period January 1 to June 30, 1972
ex 38.19 T	Aqueous suspension of microcapsules containing a dye in the leuco form, of the type used in the manufacture of copying papers	Total suspension

TABLE II.

EEC Common Customs Tariff No.	Description of goods	Rates of duty to be applied for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972
ex 29.44 C	Nystatin	Total suspension
ex 32.01 D	Tanning extracts of eucalyptus	4%
ex 38.07 A	Spirits of turpentine	3%
ex 38.19 D	Sulphonic acids of oils, bituminous minerals, thiophenated (thiophenes), and their salts	7.5%
ex 38.19 T	Amines, not chemically defined, intended for use in the construction of aircraft, or for use in the maintenance or repair of aircraft (*a*)	Total suspension
ex 39.01 C VII	Epoxy resins in liquid, paste or powder form, intended for use in the construction of aircraft, or for use in the maintenance or repair of aircraft (*a*)	Total suspension
ex 40.11 B	New tyre cases for use in the maintenance of aircraft (*a*) : tyre cases of type 24x7.7 ; 14 PR	Total suspension
ex 44.15	Wood panels, clad on each side with sheet aluminium and intended for use in aircraft (*a*)	Total suspension
ex 54.03 B I (a)	Unbleached flax yarn (excluding tow) of a length of 30,000 m. per kg. or less, intended for the manufacture of multiple or cabled yarns, for the boot and shoe industry and for binding cables	2%
ex 62.05 C	Emergency chutes and passenger life jackets for aircraft equipment (*a*)	Total suspension
ex 73.24	Containers for the pressurisation of aircraft (*a*)	Total suspension
ex 84.22 D	Lifting, loading or unloading equipment intended to be permanently fixed in aircraft (*a*)	Total suspension
ex 88.02 B II (c)	Aircraft fitted with means of mechanical propulsion, of an unladen weight of more than 15,000 kg.	Total suspension
ex 89.01 B II (a) and (b)	Lifeboats for the equipment of aircraft (*a*)	Total suspension
ex 89.05	Floating rescue appliances for the equipment of aircraft (*a*)	Total suspension

(*a*) this suspension is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

TABLE III.

EEC Common Customs Tariff No.	Description of goods	Rates of duty to be applied for the period January 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973
ex 03.01 B I (e)	Huss (squalus acanthias), fresh, frozen or chilled	Total suspension
ex 03.01 B I (q)	Sardinops sagax ocellata (pilchards), fresh, frozen or chilled, for canning (*a*)	8%
ex 03.02 A I (c)	Anchovies (Engraulis sp. p), salted or in brine, in barrels or other containers with a net content of 10 kg. or more	Total suspension
ex 03.02 A I (f)	Saithe (gadus virens) salted or in brine, put up in immediate containers of a net content of 47 kg. or more containing at most 50 half fish	7%
ex 07.01 Q II	Cantarelles	4%
ex 08.02 A II (a) and (b)	Bitter or Seville oranges	8%
08.08 C	Bilberries	4%
ex 08.09	Rosehips, fresh	Total suspension
ex 09.04 B I	Ground paprika intended for animal feedstuffs (*a*)	Total suspension

(*continued on next page*)

For RELIABLE TECHNICAL, CHEMICAL, COMMERCIAL and LEGAL

TRANSLATIONS

Contact:— Dr. FRY'S TRANSLATION SERVICE

2 Victoria Gardens, Ladbroke Road, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.11. **Telephone: PARK 5087 and 7163**

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
continued

EEC Common Customs Tariff No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty to be applied for the period January 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973
09.10 C I	Saffron, neither crushed nor ground	10%
ex 16.05 A	Crabs of the 'King', 'Hanasaki', 'Kegani' or 'Queen' variety, merely boiled in water and shelled, whether or not frozen, intended for preserving, put up in containers of net content of 2 kg. or more (*a*)	Total suspension
ex 16.05 B	Prawns of the Pandalus Platiceros Japonicus variety boiled in water and shelled, whether or not frozen, intended for the industrial manufacture of products falling within heading 16 05 (*a*)	10%
ex 28.55 A	Iron phosphides (ferro-phosphorus) containing 15% or more by weight of phosphorus, intended solely for the manufacture of phosphoric steel-making pig iron or of steel (*a*)	Total suspension
ex 29.01 C I	Pinenes	8%
ex 29.01 D VI	Vinyltoluene	6%
ex 29.01 D VI	1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene	Total suspension
ex 29.02 B	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Total suspension
ex 29.03 B II	1-Nitropropane; 2-Nitropropane	8%
ex 29.04 C I	Butane-1,3-diol	8%
ex 29.09	Epoxybutane	7%
ex 29.13 A I	5-Methylhexan-2-one	7%
ex 29.13 B I (b)	Refined natural camphor	Total suspension
ex 29.13 D I	3β-Hydroxyandrost-5-en-17-one	6%
ex 29.13 D I	3β-Hydroxy-16α-Methylpregn-5-en-20-one	6%
ex 29.13 F	1,4-Naphthaquinone	Total suspension
ex 29.13 G II	2,3-Dichloro-1,4-naphthaquinone	10%
ex 29.13 G II	Decachlorotetracyclodecanone	10%
ex 29.14 A II (c) 4	16,17-Epoxy-3β-hydroxypregn-5-en-20-one acetate	6%
ex 29.14 A II (c) 4	17α,21-Dihydroxy-16α-methylpregna-1,4,9 (11)-triene-3, 20-dione 21-acetate	9%
ex 29.14 A II (c) 4	11α,17α,21-Trihydroxy-16α-methyl-5α-pregnane-3,20-dione 21-acetate 11-tosylate	9%
ex 29.14 A II (c) 4	3β-Hydroxypregn-5-en-20-one acetate	6%
ex 29.15 A IV (a)	Sebacic acid	3%
29.16 A III (a)	Crude calcium tartrate	3.5%
ex 29.16 D	Endothal and endothal-sodium	10%
ex 29.17	Diethyl sulphate	Total suspension
29.25 B II (a)	Phenobarbitone and its salts	11%
ex 29.29	Mitopodozide	6%
ex 29.29	3β-Hydroxypregna-5,16-dien-20-one acetate oxime	6%
ex 29.31 B	Thiodi (*disec*pentylphenol)	6%
ex 29.35 Q	Diosgenin and its esters	Total suspension
ex 29.35 Q	1,4-Diazabicyclo(2,2,2)octane	8%
ex 29.36	Sulphaguanidine	7%
ex 29.39 C I	Serum gonadotrophin	Total suspension
ex 29.39 D II	11β,17α,21-Trihydroxy-6α-methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione; fluorome tholone	8%
ex 29.39 D II	Betamethasone, its 21-disodium phosphate and its 17α-*n*-valerate	8%
ex 29.39 D II	Triamcinolone	8%
ex 29.39 D II	3β-Hydroxypregn-5-en-20-one	6%
ex 29.40	Bromelain	Total suspension
29.41 A	Digitalis glycosides	6%
ex 29.41 D	Pure squill glycoside	6%
ex 29.41 D	Calcium salts of sennoside A and B	6%
ex 29.41 D	Podophyllotoxin benzylidene-D-β-glycoside	6%
ex 29.42 C VII	Alkaloids of ergot of rye, their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives, excluding lysergic acid	6%
ex 29.42 C VII	Pilocarpine hydrochloride and pilocarpine nitrate	6%
ex 29.44 C	Cephaloridine, cephalothin, cephalexin	Total suspension
ex 29.44 C	Erythromycin and its derivatives	4.5%
ex 29.44 C	Gentamycin	Total suspension
ex 30.01 A I	Livers of bovine animals for organotherapeutic purposes, dried, powdered	5%
ex 30.01 B	Anti-tetanus immunoplasma	Total suspension
ex 30.01 B	Extract of suprarenal glands	Total suspension
ex 30.01 B	Intrinsic factor (purified extracts of pyloric mucous membrane of pigs, dried)	5%
ex 30.01 B	Bovine liver extracts	5%
ex 32.04 A IV	Colouring extracts of logwood, yellow woods and red woods	Total suspension
38.07 B	Sulphate turpentine; crude dipentene	3%
38.07 C	Wood turpentine and other terpenic solvents of the distillation or other treatment of coniferous woods; sulphite turpentine; pine oil	3%
ex 38.08 C	Rosin, hydrogenated, polymerised, dimerised or oxidised	4%
ex 38.08 C	Hydroabietyl alcohol, technical	Total suspension
ex 38.19 T	Mixed aldehydes derived from lignin	Total suspension
ex 38.19 T	Mixed tertiary mercaptans	9%
ex 38.19 T	Crude guanine (paste of scales and other waste of fish, containing mineral oil, of the type used in the manufacture of pearl essence)	Total suspension
ex 38.19 T	Crude diosgenin	Total suspension
ex 38.19 T	Crude bromelain	Total suspension
ex 39.01 C III	Waste from polyester sheets coated with a tungsten compound	Total suspension
ex 39.01 C III	Film in rolls, on polyester base, for cinematographic or photographic use (including radiography)	8%
ex 39.01 C V	Polyether-urethane elastomers in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3 a and b to Chapter 39	11%
ex 39.01 C VII	Polyoxyethylene of a molecular weight of not less than 4 million	8%
ex 39.02 C III	Polysulfohaloethylenes in one of the forms referred to in Note 3a and b to Chapter 39	4%
ex 39.02 C VIII	Vinyl chloride-vinylidene chloride copolymers containing at least 80% by weight of vinylidene chloride in one of the forms referred to in Note 3a and b to Chapter 39, intended for the manufacture of fibres, monofil or strip (*a*)	4%
ex 39.02 C XIV (a)	Ethyl acrylate—chloroethyl vinyl ether copolymer, in one of the forms referred to in Note 3 b to Chapter 39	12%
39.03 B V (a) 1	Ethyl cellulose (unplastic)	4%
ex 39.03 B V (a) 2	Ethyl hydroxyethylcellulose, water insoluble	4%
41.03 B I	Sheep and lamb skin leather, except leather falling within Heading No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08, other, not further prepared than tanned	Total suspension
41.04 B I	Goat and kid skin leather, except leather falling within Heading No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08, other, not further prepared than tanned	Total suspension
ex 41.05 B I	Other leather of reptiles, not further prepared than tanned	Total suspension
ex 44.28 C	Roofing or wall shingles of coniferous wood	Total suspension
45.02	Natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips (including cubes or square slabs, cut to size for corks or stoppers)	4%
ex 48.01 E	Japan paper (special long-fibred paper) intended for the manufacture of artificial sausage casings or for the wrapping of continuous regenerated fibres during the industrial processing thereof (*a*)	Total suspension
ex 51.01 A	Single yarn of polytetrafluoroethylene	Total suspension
51.01 B I	Hollow filament yarns of regenerated fibres	Total suspension
ex 58.01 B	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, of silk or waste silk other than noil, in which the pile contains at least 85% by weight of silk or waste silk other than noil	20% with maximum charge of 4 u.a. per m²
ex 59.04	Coir yarn intended for the manufacture of carpets, carpeting, rugs, mattresses and similar articles	Total suspension
ex 59.17 D	Yarn of synthetic fibre (polytetrafluoroethylene) bleached, coated, whether or not oiled	Total suspension
ex 81.04 K I	Sponge titanium; titanium waste and scrap	Total suspension
ex 81.04 M	Waste and scrap of uranium depleted in U 235	Total suspension
ex 84.63	Shafts, forged and roughly shaped, of a unit weight in excess of 150 tonnes, for generators and turbines	Total suspension

(*a*) This suspension is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

EDB Ext. 7174/418

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts may be seen on application.

General: Regulation (CEE) No. 74/72 amends Annex VII of Regulation (CEE) No. 17/72. (*Journal Officiel* No. L10, January 13, 1972)

Sugar. Regulation (CEE) No. 75/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 2637/70 in so far as it concerns the period of validity of export certificates in the sugar sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L10, January 13, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 100/72 lays down procedures to be applied in respect of the denaturing of sugar for animal feedstuffs. (*Journal Officiel* No. L12, January 15, 1972)

Cattlemeat, beef and veal. Regulation (CEE) No. 124/72 relates to a special system to be applied to the import of certain frozen cattlemeat. (*Journal Officiel* No. L16, January 20, 1972)

Wine. Regulation (CEE) No. 91/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 1437/70 relating to storage contracts for table wine. (*Journal Officiel* No. L11, January 14, 1972)

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (CEE) No. 72/72 establishes a countervailing import duty on mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids coming from Algeria. (*Journal Officiel* No. L10, January 13, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 108/72 abolishes the countervailing import duty on mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids coming from Algeria, introduced by Regulation (CEE) No. 72/72. (*Journal Officiel* No. L14, January 18, 1972)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (CEE) No. 73/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 210/69 relating to communications between Member States and the Commission in the milk and milk products sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L10, January 13, 1972)

Pigmeat—Correction. The *Journal Officiel* No. L16, January 20, 1972, contains a correction to Regulation (CEE) No. 2854/71 amending, in so far as it concerns tariff nomenclature in the pigmeat sector, Regulations (CEE) Nos. 204/67, 2403/69, 2275/71 and 2630/71.

EDB Ext. 7174/408

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS: Regulation (CEE) No. 101/72 relates to Community transit documents made out in respect of goods eligible for a refund on export to third countries granted within the framework of the Common agricultural policy. (*Journal Officiel* No. L12, January 15, 1972)

EDB Ext. 7174/408

COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF: Decision 72/33/CEE authorises Germany to postpone, until December 31, 1972 at the latest, the application of the Common Customs Tariff duties in so far as it concerns certain products falling within EEC Common Customs Tariff heading 22.10. (*Journal Officiel* No. L10, January 13, 1972)

EDB Ext. 7174/408

COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY: The *Journal Officiel des Communauteés Européennes* No. L16 dated January 20, 1972 contains the text of Decision 72/43/CEE extending until December 31, 1973 at the latest, the Decision of December 22, 1969 concerning the application of Article 115, para. 1 of the EEC Treaty to the energy sector. (CCT. Nos. 27.09, 27.10, 27.11)
Correction: The *Journal Officiel* No. L15 dated January 19, 1972 contains a correction to Regulation (CEE) No. 2386/71 extending to additional imports the provisions of Regulation (CEE) No. 109/70 establishing a common system applicable to imports from State trading countries.

EDB Ext. 7174/408

France

LIBERALISATION OF IMPORTS—HORSEMEAT: The French *Journal Officiel* of January 21, 1972, announced the liberalisation, with immediate effect, of the following goods when imported into France or her Overseas Departments from all sources:

Tariff no.	Description
02.01A ex I	Meat of the ass and mule species, fresh, chilled or frozen

A notice on the liberalisation of horsemeat (Tariff no. 02.01A ex I) appeared in *Trade and Industry*, January 20, 1972 (page 128). Copies of the French text can be sent on request or seen at Export House.

EDB Ext. 423/408/288

Belgium

PRICE CONTROL MEASURES: A royal Decree of December 22, 1971, published in the *Moniteur Belge* of December 28, 1971, prescribed new rules governing increases in prices of all goods sold in Belgium. The main points of the new measure are the following:

1. Producers and importers are required to give two months' notice of their intention to increase prices to the Ministry of Economic Affairs. If two months' notice is not given, the proposed increase can be blocked for a period of six months.
2. After consulting the Price Control Commission, the Ministry of Economic Affairs may delay the proposed increase either totally or partially for a period of six months.
3. Producers and importers of 'new products' must notify the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the price of the product, at the latest by the date on which the price is applied. The meaning of 'new products' has not been specified in detail.

The Decree came into effect on December 31, 1971.

EDB Ext. 288/408/7175/423

Federal Republic of Germany

IMPORT LICENSING—ICE CREAM AND PREPARATIONS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF ICE CREAM: The Federal German authorities have invited applications from importers in Germany for import licences (which will be valid for six months) in respect of the following goods:

Tariff no.	Description
1806 52/55/59	Ice cream and preparations for the manufacture of ice cream containing cocoa
2107 22/25	Ice cream

EDB Ext. 466/467/482

Italy

HEALTH STANDARDS—MERCURY CONTENT IN FISH: An Italian ministerial decree dated December 14, 1971, published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of December 28, 1971, states that imported fish and fish products must not have a mercury content exceeding 0.7 milligrammes per kilogramme, The decree sets out the certification procedure, and the approved methods of analysis to be employed. The certificate of analysis is to form part of the compulsory certificate of health. The decree became effective on December 29. From that date fish and fish products presented for importation, not accompanied by the prescribed certificates, are subject to analysis by the frontier health officials.

EDB Ext. 466/467/482

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EUROPEAN SALES AND PROMOTION AGENTS

The Department of Trade and Industry

HEADQUARTERS: 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877. TA "Advantage London SW1", Telex No 27366 Answer Back DTIHQ London).

Accidents Investigation Branch—Shell Mex House, Strand, London WC2R 0DP (01-836 1207, Telex 22110, TA "Civilair London WC2").

Accountancy Services Division—Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4 7HU (01-248 5757, Telex 886143).

Civil Aviation Branch—The Adelphi, John Adam Street, London WC2N 6BQ (01-836 1207, Telex 22110, TA "Civilair London WC2").

Aerospace (Assessment and Research) Division—Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (01-834 4422).

Air 1 Division (Launching Aid)—Horse Guards Avenue, London S.W.1 (01-930 7022).

Air 2 Division (Industrial Sponsorship)—Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (01-930 7022).

Atomic Energy Division—Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU (01-834 2255).

Bankruptcy and Companies Liquidation Headquarters—2 Bunhill Row, London EC1Y 8LL (01-606 4071).

Bankruptcy High Court Department—Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY (01-405 7641).

Business Statistics Office—Lime Grove, Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 8RS (01-866 8771/0).
Chartist Tower, Dock Street, Newport, Mon. NPT 1XG (0633 52277).

Central Secretariat—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Chemicals and Textiles Division—Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU (01-834 2255).

Civil Aviation Divisions 1 and 2—Shell Mex House, Strand, London WC2R 0DP (01-836 1207, Telex 22110 TA "Civilair London WC2").
Division 3—The Adelphi, John Adam Street, London WC2N 6BQ (01-836 1207, Telex 22110, TA "Civilair London WC2").

Coal Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Companies Investigation Branch—2 Bunhill Row, London EC1Y 8LL (01-606 4071).

Companies Registration Office—Companies House, 55/71 City Road, London EC1Y 1BB (01-253 9393).

Companies (Winding-up) Department—Inveresk House, 346 Strand, London WC2R OHJ (01-836 7733).

Computers Systems and Electronics Division—Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, SW1P 2AG (01-799 5688).

Concorde Division—St. Giles Court, 1/13 St. Giles High Street, London W.C.2 (01-636 3644).

Controllerate of National Air Traffic Services—The Adelphi, John Adam Street, London WC2N 6BQ (01-836 1207, Telex 22110, TA "Civilair London WC2").

Directorate General of Safety and Operations—Shell Mex House, Strand, London WC2R 0DP (01-836 1207, Telex 22110, TA "Civilair London WC2").

Economics and Statistics Divisions—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Electricity Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000)

Energy Technology Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Establishment Divisions—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Export Licensing Branch—Norman Shaw North Building, Victoria Embankment, SW1A 2JB (01-930 4349, Telex 27366).

Export Planning and Development Division—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Export Services Division—Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (01-248 5757, Telex 886143).

Europe, Industry and Technology Division—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Fairs and Promotions Branch—Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey EC4M 7HU (01-248 5757, Telex 886143).

Finance and Economic Appraisal Division—Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (01-834 4422).

Fuel and Nationalised Industry Policy Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Gas Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Import Licensing Branch—Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3LB (01-222 7877, Telex 27366, TA "Explic London SW1").

Industrial and Commercial Policy Divisions—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Information Division—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Insurance and Companies Department—Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Investment Grants Division—Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Iron and Steel Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Machine Tools and Manufacturing Machinery Division—Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (01-834 4422).

Marine Division—Sunley House, 90-93 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP (01-405 6911, Telex 264084, TA "Marbot London WC1").

Minerals, Metals and Electrical Engineering Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Mines and Quarries Inspectorate—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Nuclear Installations Inspectorate—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Overseas Projects and Technology Division—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H OET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Paper, Printing, Publishing, Services and Distribution Division—Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU (01-834 2255).

Parliamentary Branch—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Patent Office and Industrial Property and Copyright Department—25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY (01-405 8721, TA "Patoff London WC2"); Baskerville House, Browncross Street, New Bailey Street, Salford M3 5FU (061 832 9571).

Petroleum Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Regional Industrial Development Division—Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU (01-834 2255).

Registry of Business Names—Companies House, 55/71 City Road, London EC1Y 1BB (01-253 9393).

Research Division—Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (01-834 4422).

Safety and Health Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Scientific Adviser's Division (Civil Aviation)—Shell Mex House, Strand, London WC2R 0DP (01-836 1207, Telex 22119).

Sea Transport Branch—34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2ND (01-222 7060, Telex 24730).

Shipbuilding Policy Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Shipping Policy Division—The Adelphi, John Adam Street, London WC2N 6BQ (01-836 1207, Telex 22110).

Small Firms Division—Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (01-834 4422).

Solicitor's Department—Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SH (01-222 7877, Telex 27366)

Space Division—Prospect House, 100 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1HE (01-636 3644).

Standards, Weights and Measures Division—Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (01-834 4422).

Tariff Division—Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SH (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Vehicles and Mechanical Engineering Products Division—Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (01-834 4422).

Norway

SUSPENSION AND REDUCTION OF IMPORT DUTIES: The Norwegian authorities recently announced the suspension (some temporary) and reduction of import duties on the following items with effect from January 1, 1972:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty as from 1.1.72
07.04 A	Potatoes, dried	Free*
ex 11.08 B	Maize starch for the manufacture of glues	Free*
ex 20.02 C.1.c.	In airtight containers: Tomato powder for the manufacture of foodstuffs	Free*
ex 20.02 C.2.a.	In other containers: Tomato powder for the manufacture of foodstuffs	Free*
ex 35.05	Potato starches, roasted, for the manufacture of foodstuffs	ad val. 10%
ex 39.01 C	Film (including tube-shaped film) made from polyesters, polypropylene or cellophane for the manufacture of packing	Free*
ex 39.02 F	Film (including tube-shaped film) made from polyesters, polypropylene or cellophane for the manufacture of packing	Free*
ex 39.03 C.2.c.	Film (including tube-shaped film) made from polyesters, polypropylene or cellophane for the manufacture of packing	Free*
ex 55.05	Cotton yarn for fishing purposes	Free†
ex 56.01	Synthetic discontinuous textile fibres	Free*
ex 56.04	Man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste) carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning, intended for fishing purposes	Free‡
ex 56.05 B	Other, intended for fishing purposes	Free‡
ex 58.07 C	Other: 1. Containing silk or continuous man-made fibres: a. Braids and floating lines b. Other 2. Other a. Braids and floating lines b. Other	Free§
ex 59.04 A and B	A Plaited: 1. Containing silk or continuous man-made fibres 2. Other: a. Of a diameter of more than 6 mm. when not dyed and of more than 10 mm. in other cases b. Other	Free§
	B Other: 1. Containing continuous man-made fibres 2. Other: a. Of cotton or jute — 2. Other b. Of other materials: — 2. Other	Free§
67.04	Wigs, false beards, hair pads, curls, switches and the like, of human or animal hair or of textiles, other articles of human hair (including hair nets)	Free

* Temporary suspension by administrative authority.
† Formerly free according to a note relating to this heading number and continuing to be free according to a note which, in all, includes heading nos. 55.05, 56.04, 56.05, 58.07 and 59.04. The former notes on duty exemption for goods intended for fishing purposes under this heading (no. 55.05) and under heading no. 59.04 have been replaced by a new note extended to embrace goods for fishing purposes under the headings mentioned above. This new note (sub-paragraph D) has been placed in the Norwegian Customs Tariff under the section entitled 'Notes relating to Customs duty exemptions and reduction'. This note reads as follows: 'D. The Customs Department may, on certain conditions, grant duty exemption in respect of yarn, cordage, ropes, cables and braids intended for fishing purposes and also for fibres prepared for spinning, and which are to be used in the manufacture of the aforesaid goods'.
‡ See footnote for heading no. 55.05.
§ Intended for fishing purposes, see footnote for heading no. 55.05.

EDB Ext. 458/459/461

Spain

JOINT ASSEMBLY—(1) Steam turbines for electric generators of less than 80,000 kw power: Notice was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 25, 1969 (page 1782), of the Spanish authorities' approval under Special System of Joint Assembly of a *pro forma* resolution for the manufacture of steam turbines for electric generators of less than 80,000 kw power valid until June 10, 1971. The Spanish *State Gazette* of January 17 announced extension of the period of validity until June 10, 1973.

(2) Motor vehicles for transport of earth, rocks and ores: Notice was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 3, 1969 (page 650) of the Spanish authorities' approval of a *pro forma* resolution for the manufacture of motor vehicles for transport of earth, rock and ores, with body for these purposes and with unloading devices, with an empty weight, in running order, of less than 15 tons, valid until August 14, 1971. The Spanish *State Gazette* of January 17, announced extension of the period of validity until August 15, 1972.

(3) Turbine electric generators: Notice was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 3, 1969 (page 650), of the Spanish authorities' approval under Special System of Joint Assembly of a *pro forma* resolution for the manufacture of turbine electric generators with less than 250 MVA power for thermo-electric power stations valid until August 14, 1971. The Spanish *State Gazette* of January 17, 1972, announced the extension of the period of validity until August 15, 1973.

EDB Ext. 462/471/472/473

CAPITAL GOODS ADDITIONS: The Spanish *State Gazette* of January 17, 1972, announced additions to the list of capital goods admitted at a reduced rate of 5 per cent for a specified period as follows:

Tariff no.	Description	Expiry date
87.02-B.2.d	Special vehicles for earth, rocks and minerals transport, of three propeller shafts or more, not falling within (a), (b) and (c) Heading 87.02-B.2	Jan. 16, 1973
87.01-A.2	Road tractors of more than 350 metric hp with three differentials for towing extra-heavy loads	Mar. 28, 1974

EDB Ext. 462/471/472/473

DUTY-FREE IMPORT QUOTA—CYCLOHEXANONE: In the *State Gazette* of January 22, 1972, the Spanish authorities announced a duty-free quota for 2,000 tons of cyclohexanone (tariff heading 29.13-A.3) valid until March 22, 1972.

EDB Ext. 462/471/472/473

Yugoslavia

IMPORT DUTIES: It was announced in the Yugoslav *Official Gazette* of November 11, 1971, that the import duty has been abolished on specific equipment for health. These changes apply from November 12, 1971, and the following tariff numbers are affected:

84.11/2	84.20/4	90.12/2	90.20/1
84.15/1a	87.11	90.15/1	90.20/5
84.17/1d	87.13/2	90.17/1	90.25
84.17/1i	90.07/3	90.17/2	90.28
84.18/2a	90.10/1	90.19/2b	94.02/1

EDB Ext. 420/475

Israel

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The Israeli authorities announce the following amendments to tariffs:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty
07.05	Section 4000 of this item is superseded by:	
4000	Chick peas	
4010	Released before 1.7.72	Exempt
4090	Other	IL.0.20 per kg
25.32	Section 1000 of this item is repealed	
	Section 3000 shall be superseded by:	
3000	Ores of the radio-active metals and of the rare earth metals	Exempt
39.07	Sub-section 9910 shall be superseded by:	
9910	Hard plastic washers, centre punched, of the kind used in the manufacture of steam valves	45 per cent ad val
	Item 40.16 shall be superseded by:	
40.16	Articles of hardened rubber (ebonite and vulcanite)	50 per cent ad val
51.01	Sub-section 2010 of this item is repealed	
	Item 54.05 is superseded by:	
54.05	Woven fabrics of flax or ramie	IL.3.25 per sq. m. +20 per cent
68.04	Section 1000 shall be superseded by:	
1000	Having a layer impregnated with granulated diamond or diamond powder or diamond set	25 per cent ad val
79.06	Sections 3000 and 4000 of this item are repealed	
82.13	Section 3000 and sub-section 4100 are repealed	
	Item 84.08 shall be superseded by:	
84.08	Other engines and motors	Exempt

EDB Ext. 420/475

NAME AND ADDRESS WITH CABLE

British firms cabling an overseas organisation for the first time should ensure that they include their name and full postal address. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

ISRAEL
continued

IMPORT DEPOSITS: The Israeli authorities have announced amendments in the Regularisation of the Importation of Goods (Deposits) Order, 1970. The effects are that where goods have been imported in respect of which the bill of entry has been released on or after January 2, 1972, a sum of money at the rate of 30 per cent of its value shall be deposited (the rate was previously 40 per cent); also, the import deposit scheme does not now apply to goods imported on one bill of lading or one consignment note valued at no more than IL.1000.

EDB Ext. 420/475

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

IMPORT LICENCES: Firms may wish to note the following points concerning the import licensing system in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen:

1. The periods of validity of import licences are as follows:
   (a) licences issued to Ministries, Government Departments and public sector organisations—one year;
   (b) licences issued to private sector and other organisations—six months;
   (c) licences in respect of the importation of industrial and agricultural machinery and equipment, or those for works—the whole period specified in the contract for the delivery of such articles.
2. Import licences will be extended for a period of three months provided that application is made before the expiry of the licence.
3. If the import licence and extension expires before the goods are imported, application may be made for a new licence renewing the previous one provided that
   (a) application for renewal is made within thirty days of the expiry of the previous licence and
   (b) the goods to be imported were shipped from the source, or payment remitted, before the expiry of the previous licence.
4. The new licence will be issued to cover the quantity and value remaining unused under the previous licence and will be valid for half the period specified in the previous licence.
5. Import licences will not be renewed more than once and new licences will not be extended.

EDB Ext. 420/425

Saudi Arabia

CUSTOMS TARIFF: Amendments to the Saudi customs tariff were published in Arabic on January 3, 1972. Details will be published in *Trade and Industry* as soon as a full translation is available.

EDB Ext. 420/475

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Tanzania

IMPORT LICENSING CONTROL: The Bank of Tanzania, as the new Imports Controller, has issued two Notices to Importers, published in the Tanzanian *Nationalist* newspaper on January 3 and January 8, 1972, which set out revised import regulations to Government Notice 264, Open General Licence 1971, published in *Trade and Industry*, January 6, 1972, page 31. These Notices to Importers provide for the addition of a Fourth Schedule, which specifies items which may be imported only by, or on behalf of, the State Trading Corporation, on the condition that the importation of any such goods has not been confined to another Corporation. The new Schedule is as follows:

FOURTH SCHEDULE

Importations confined to State Trading Corporation

BTN	Description of goods
02.02	Dead poultry (ie fowl, ducks, geese, etc.)
02.06	Bacon, ham and other dried, salted or smoked pig
04.02	Milk and cream (other than fresh milk), preserved, concentrated or sweetened
04.03	Butter
04.04	Cheese
07.01	Onions
08.01/13	Fruits
15.02	Fats of bovine cattle, sheep or goats, unrendered or solvent extracted fats (including 'premier jus') obtained from those unrendered fats
15.03	Lard stearin, oleostearin and tallow stearin; lard oil, oleo-oil and tallow oil, not emulsified or mixed or prepared in any way
15.04	Fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined
15.05	Wool grease and fatty substances derived therefrom (including lanolin)
15.06	Other animal oils and fats (including neats foot oil and fats from bones or waste)
15.07	Palm oil and coconut oil
15.13	Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats
16.01	Sausages
16.02	Tinned meat
16.03/05	Meat extract and canned fish, crustaceans and molluscs
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar—solid
18.05	Cocoa powder, unsweetened
(17.04 and 18.06)	Chocolates and confectionery
19.02	Preparations of flour, meal, starch or malt extract of a kind used as infant food or for olestectic or culinary purposes, containing less than 50 per cent by weight of cocoa

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SIMILAR GROUPAGE SERVICES FROM CONTINENT TO TURKEY & MIDDLE EAST

BTN	Description of goods
19.03	Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products
19.05	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products
19.08	Pastry biscuits, cakes and other fine bakers wares
19.08A	
20.01/06	Tinned fruit and vegetables, tomato puree, jams, and marmalades
20.07	Juices
21.03	Mustard flower and prepared mustard
21.04/05	Soups and sauces
21.06	Natural yeast and baking powder
21 07B	Ice cream
22.02	Lemonade, flavoured spa waters and flavoured aerated waters and other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit and vegetable juices
22.03	Beer made from malt
22.05A	Wine of fresh grapes, still wines and grape must: in bottle or otherwise
22.05B	Champagne and other sparkling wine
22.06	Vermouth and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts
22.07	Other fermented beverages (for example: Cider, Perry and Mead)
22.09A	Spirits, eg Brandy
22.09B	Liqueurs and other spirituous beverages and other concentrated extracts
25.23B	Portland and other building cement
28.01/58	Chemical elements, inorganic chemical compounds and other products specified in Notes 1 and 2 of Chapter 28 of the first schedule to the Customs Tariff Act 1969
29.01/45	Organic compounds and other products mentioned in Note 1 of Chapter 29 of first schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1969
30.01	Organo-therapeutic glands or other glands, dried
30.02	Antisera; microbial vaccines
30.03	Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)
30.04	Wadding, gauze, bandages and other similar articles (for example: dressings)
30.04A	
30.05	Other pharmaceutical goods
32.01	Tanning extracts of vegetable origin
32.02	Tannins (tannic acids), including water-extracted gall nut tannin
32.03	Synthetic organic tanning substances, and inorganic tanning substances
32.04	Colouring matters vegetable origin including bywood extract and other vegetable dyeing excluding indigo) or of animal origin
32.05	Synthetic organic dyestuffs
32.06	Colour lakes
32.07	Other colouring matters; inorganic products of a kind used as luminophores
32.08	Prepared pigments, prepared opacifiers
32.09	Paints (including Snowcem) (rtm)
32.10	Artists, student's and sign board painters' colours modifying tints
32.11	Prepared driers
32.12	Glaziers putty; grafting putty; painters fillings, and stopping, sealing and similar mastics, including resin mastics and cements
32.13	Writing ink, printing ink and other inks
33.01	Essential oils (terpeneless or not), concretes and absolutes; resinoids
33.02	Terpenic by-products of the deterpenation of essential oils
33.03	Concentrates of essential oils in fats, in fixed oils, or in waxes or the like, obtained by cold absorption or by maceration
33.04	Mixtures of two or more odoriferous substances (natural or artificial) and mixtures (including alcoholic solutions) with a basis of one or more of these substances of a kind used as raw materials in the perfumery, food, drink or other industries
33.05	Aqueous distillates and aqueous solutions of essential oils, including such products suitable for medicinal uses
33.06	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations
33.06B	Dentrifices, including dental cleaners and fixative pastes and powders
34.01	Soap, including medicated soap
34.02	Organic surface active agents
33.04	Artificial waxes (including water-soluble waxes): prepared waxes, not emulsified or containing solvents
34.05	Scouring powders and polishes
34.06	Candles, tapers, night-lights and the like
34.07	Modelling pastes (including those put up for children's amusement and assorted modelling pastes)
35.01/06	Albuminoidal substances; glues
36.01/04	Explosives
36.01/08	Matches, etc.
38.01/19	Miscellaneous chemical products
39.01/06	Artificial resins and plastics material. Cellulose esters and ethers; articles thereof
39.07	Transmission belting
39.07E	Sanitary and lavatory appliances made of plastics material
40.10	Transmission belting
40.11A	Bicycle tyres
40.11C	Tubes to fit tyres
40.11C (1)	Bicycle tubes
42.02	Travel goods, and similar containers, of leather or of composition leather, of vulcanised fibre, of artificial plastic sheeting, of paperboard or of textile fabric
44.03	Wooden poles for overhead lines
44.15	Plywood, blackboard, lamin-board, batten-board, and similar laminated wood products (including veneered panels and sheets)
44.18	Reconstituted wood, being wood shavings, wood chips sawdust, wood flour or other ligneous waste agglomerated with natural or artificial resins or other organic binding substances in sheets, blocks or the like
44.23	Builders' carpentry and joinery (including prefabricated and sectional buildings and assembled parquet flooring panels)
48.01/09	Paper and paperboard in rolls or in sheets
48.02	Hand-made paper and paperboard
48.03	Parchment of grease-proof paper and paperboard, and imitations thereof, and glazed transparent paper, in rolls or sheets
48.04	Composite paper or paperboard (made by sticking flat layers together with an adhesive), not surface coated or impregnated whether or not internally reinforced

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TANZANIA
continued

BTN	Description of goods
48.05	Paper and paperboard, corrugated with or without flat surface sheets creped, crinkled, embossed, or perforated, in rolls or sheets
48.06	Paper and paperboards, ruled, lined or squared, but not otherwise printed, in rolls or sheets
48.07	Paper and paperboard, impregnated, coated, surface coloured, surface decorated or printed (not being merely ruled, lined or squared) and not consisting of printed matter within Chapter 49, in rolls or sheets
48.10	Cigarette paper, cut to size, whether or not in the form of booklets or tubes
48.11	Wall paper and lincustra; window transparencies of paper
48.12	Floor coverings; prepared in a base of paper or of paperboard, whether or not cut to size, with or without a coating of linoleum compound
48.13	Carbon and other copying paper (including duplicator stencils) and transfer papers, cut to size, whether or not put up in boxes
48.14	Writing blocks, envelopes, letter cards, plain cards, plain postcards, correspondence cards, boxes pouches, wallets and writing compendiums, of paper or paperboard containing only an assortment of paper stationery
48.15	Paper or paperboard, cut to size or shape
48.16	Boxes, bags and other packing containers of paper or paperboard
48.17	Box files, letter trays, storage boxes and similar articles of paper or paperboard, of kind used in offices, shops and the like
48.18	Registers, exercise books, note books, memorandum blocks, order books, receipt books, diaries, blotting pads, binders; (loose leaf or other) file covers, and other stationery of paper or paperboard; sample and other albums and book-covers, of paper or paperboard
48.19	Paper or paperboard labels, whether or not printed or gummed
48.20	Bobbins, spools, caps and similar supports, of paperpulp, paper or paperboard (whether or not perforated or hardened)
48.21	Other articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding
49.03	Children's picture books and painting books
49.05	Maps and hydrographic and similar charts of all kinds, including atlases, wall maps and topographical plans, printed globes (terrential and/or celestial)
57.01/04A	Jute fibre
57.09/12A and B	Jute fabrics, woven, including hessian and sacking in the piece Sisal fabrics
59.04	Twine, cordage ropes and cables, plaited or not, of jute or sisal
59.06	Sewing, knitting and embroidery thread
59.16	Transmission belting
60.06A	Knitted fabrics
62.03	Bags and sacks of jute or sisal
68.08A	Pipes, tubes and fittings of asphalt or of similar material (for example, of petroleum bitumen or coal tar pitch)
68.12	Articles of asbestos cement
69.08	Glazed sets, flags and paving hearth and wall tiles made of ceramic
69.10	Sinks, washing basins, bidets
69.11/12	Earthenware
70.13	Glassware of a kind commonly used for table
70.14	Illuminating glassware (lantern and chimneys)
70.17A	Laboratory glassware
70.20	Woven fabrics of glass fibre (man-made fibres)
73.01	Pig iron, cast iron and spiegeleisen
73.02	Ferro-alloys
73.03	Waste and scrap metal of iron or steel
73.04	Shot and angular grit, of iron or steel, whether or not graded
73.05	Iron or steel powders; sponge iron or steel
73.06	Puddled bars and pilings; ingots, blocks, lumps and similar forms of iron, or steel
73.07	Blooms, billets, slabs, and sheet bars (including tin-plate bars); of iron or steel
73.08	Iron ore steel coils for rerolling
73.09	Universal plates of iron or steel
73.10	Bars and rods (including wire rod) of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged
73.11	Angles, shapes and sections of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged
73.12	Hoop and strip, of iron or steel
73.13	Sheets and plates, of iron or steel
73.14	Iron or steel wire, whether or not coated but not insulated
73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel in the forms mentioned in headings 73.06 to 73.14
73.16	Railway and tramway track construction materials of iron or steel
73.17	Tubes and pipes of cast iron
73.18	Tubes and pipes and blanks thereof, of iron (other than of cast iron) or steel, excluding high-pressure hydro-electric conduits
73.19	High-pressure hydro-electric conduits of steel, whether or not reinforced
73.20	Tube, and pipe fittings (for example joints, elbows, unions and flanges), of iron or steel
73.21	Structures, complete or incomplete, whether or not assembled, and parts of structures (for example, hangars and other buildings, bridges and bridge sections, lockgates, towers, lattice-masts, roofing frame works, door and window frames, shutters, balustrades and pillars and columns), of iron or steel; plates, strip, rods
73.21B	Louvre windows and components of iron or steel
73.22	Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers, for any material other than compressed or liquified gas, of iron or steel, of a capacity exceeding 300 litres, whether or not lined or heat-insulated, but not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment
73.23	Casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers, of sheet or plate iron or steel, of a description commonly used for conveyance or packing of goods
73.24	Containers, of iron or steel for compressed or liquified gas
73.25	Stranded wire, cables, cordage ropes, plated bands, slings and the like, or iron steel wire, but excluding insulated electric cables
73.26	Barbed iron or steel wire
73.27	Gauze, cloth, grill, netting fencing reinforcing fabric and similar materials, of iron or steel wire
73.28	Expanded metal of iron or steel
73.29	Chains and parts thereof of iron or steel
73.30	Anchors and grapnels and parts thereof, iron or steel
73.31	Nails, tacks, staples, hook nails, corrugated nails, spiked cramps, studs, spikes and drawing pins of iron or steel, whether or not with heads of other materials
73.22	Bolts and nuts (including bolt ends and screw studs), whether or not threaded or tapped, and screws (including screw hooks and screw rings) of iron or steel
73.33	Needles for hand sewing (including embroidery), hand carpet needles and hand knitting needles, bodkins, crochet hooks, and the like, and embroidery stilettos of iron or steel including blanks
73.34	Pins (excluding hatpins and other ornamental pins and drawing pins), hair pins and curling grips, of iron or steel
73.35	Springs and leaves for springs, of iron or steel
73.36	Stoves (including stoves with subsidiary boilers for central heating)
73.37	Boilers (excluding steam generating boilers of heading No. 48.01) and radiators for central heating, not electrically heated and parts thereof, of iron or steel
73.38	Articles of a kind used for domestic purposes, builders' sanitary ware for indoor use, and parts of such articles, and ware of iron or steel
73.38D	Buckets made of iron or steel
73.39	Iron or steel wool; pot scourers and scouring and polishing pads, gloves and the like
73.40	Other articles of iron or steel overhead line material
74.14	Nails, tacks, staples, hook nails, spiked cramps, studs, spikes and drawing pins of copper or of iron or steel with heads of copper
76.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strips of aluminium
76.08B	Louvre windows and components of aluminium
76.15	Sanitary ware made of aluminium
76.16	Aluminium ladders
82.01/06	Hardware and tools
82.11	Razors and razor blades (including razor blade blanks), whether or not in strips
82.12	Scissors (including tailors shears) and blades thereof
82.14	Shears, forks, fish-eaters, butter-knives ladles, and similar kitchen or table ware
83.03	Safes, strong boxes, armoured or reinforced strong rooms, strong room linings and strong room doors and cash and lead boxes, and the like of base metal
83.04	Filing cabinets, racks, sorting boxes, paper trays, paper rests, and similar office equipment, of base metal, other than office furniture falling within heading 94.03
83.07C	Hurricane lanterns
83.11	Bells and gongs non-electric of base metal and parts thereof of base metal
83.15	Welding rods
84.01	Steam and hot water boilers
84.02	Steam fittings
84.12	Air conditioners and parts thereof
84.15	Industrial and domestic refrigerators
84.20	Weighing machinery and weights thereof
84.21B	Fire equipment
84.24	Animal drawn ploughs
84.29	Posho mills
84.33	Paper or paperboard cutting machines of all kinds; other machines for making up paper pulp, paper or paperboard
84.35A	Other printing machinery, machines of a kind used in offices
84.36	Cotton gin machinery
84.41	Sewing machines; furniture specially designed for sewing machines; machine needles
84.51	Typewriters, other than typewriters incorporating calculating mechanisms; cheque-writing machines
84.52	Calculating machines; accounting machines, cash registers, postage-franking machines, ticket-issuing machines and similar machines incorporating a calculating device
84.54	Other office machines (for example, hectograph or stencil duplicating machines, addressing machines, coin sorting machines, coin-counting and wrapping machines, pencil-sharpening machines, perforating and stapling machines)
84.55	Parts and accessories (other than covers, carrying cases and the like) suitable for use solely or principally with machines of a kind falling within heading No. 84.51, 84.52 or 84.54
84.56	Concrete mixers
84.59	Machines and mechanical appliances, having individual functions, not falling within any other heading of this chapter, reproducers; any combination of these articles
85.01	Electric motors
85.03A	Dry cells
85.03B	Motor batteries

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The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

BTN	Description of goods
85.12	Electric space heating equipment
85.14	Amplifiers, amplifiers spares
85.15 A and B	Radio and television receiving sets or radiograms and parts thereof
85.19	Circuit breakers, switch gears
85.20	Electric bulbs, fluorescent tubes and fittings
85.21B	Valves and transistors suitable for use as parts of radio receivers or radiograms
85.23	Electric cables
85.25	Electric wire insulators
87.10	Cycles, including delivery tricycles not motorised
87.12C	Parts and accessories of bicycles
90.01	Lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical elements, of any material unmounted, other than such elements of glass not optically worked; sheets or plates, of polarising material
90.02	Lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical elements, of any material, mounted, being parts of or fittings for instruments or other apparatus, other than such elements of glass not optically worked
90.03	Frames and mounting and parts thereof, for spectacles, pince-nez
90.04	Spectacles, pince-nez
90.05	Refracting telescopes (monocular and binocular), prismatic or not
90.07A	Photographic cameras
90.08	Cinematographic cameras, projectors, sound recorders and sound reproducers; any combination of these articles
90.09	Image projectors (other than cinematographic projectors)
90.10	Apparatus and equipment of a kind used in photographic or cinematographic laboratories
90.11	Microscopes and diffraction apparatus, electron and proton
90.12	Compound optical microscopes, whether or not provided with means for photographing or projecting the image
90.13A	Hand magnifying glasses and magnifiers
90.15	Balances of sensitivity of five centigrams or better with or without their weights
90.16	Drawing, marking out and mathematical calculating instruments, drafting machines
90.21	Instruments, apparatus or models, designed solely for demonstrational purposes (for example, in education or exhibition), unsuitable for other uses
91.02	Clocks with watch movements
92.11	Tape recorders, record players
92.12D	Unrecorded tapes, cassette tapes
92.13	Tape recorder spares, record player parts
94.01	Chairs and other seats
94.03	Other furniture and parts thereof
94.04	Mattress supports; articles of bedding or similar furnishing fitted with springs or stuffed or internally fitted with any marteial or of expanded foam or sponge rubber or expanded foam or sponge artificial plastic material, whether or not covered (for example, mattresses, quilts, eider-downs)
96.05	Powder-puffs and pads for applying cosmetics or toilet preparations of any material
97.01/06) 97.08)	Toys, games and sports requisites; parts thereof
98.03	Fountain pens, stylograph pens and pencils (including ball point, pens and pencils) and other pens pen-holders, propelling pencils and sliding pencils; parts and fittings thereof other than those falling within headings No. 98.04 or 98.05
98.04	Pen nibs and points
98.05	Pencils (other than pencils of heading No. 98.03); pencil leads, slate pencils, crayons and pastels, drawing charcoals and writing and drawing chalks; tailors and billiard chalks
98.06	Slates and boards, with writing or drawing surfaces, whether framed or not
98.07	Date, sealing or numbering stamps, and the like (including devices for printing or embossing labels), designed for operating in the hand, hand-operated composing sticks and hand printing sets incorporating such composing sticks
98.08	Typewriter and similar ribbons, whether or not on spools; ink-pads, with or without boxes
98.09	Sealing wax (including bottle sealing wax) in sticks, cakes or similar forms; copying 'pastes with a basis of gelatin
98.10	Mechanical lighters and similar lighters, including chemical and electrical lighters, and parts thereof
98.15	Vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels, complete with cases, parts thereof, other than glass inners

The items in Schedules 1, 2 and 3 remain the same as in Government Notice 264, except for the amendment to the following items in the First Schedule by the deletion of items:

BTN	Description of goods
27.28	Agricultural machinery and appliances, nes
84.25	Agricultural machinery and appliances for harvesting, threshing and sorting

and by the insertion of the following:

BTN	Description of goods
84.27/28	Agricultural machinery appliances, nes and parts thereof
84.25	Agricultural machinery and appliances for harvesting, threshing and sorting and parts thereof

However, any item irrespective of whether such goods are shown in the First Schedule (items on Open General Licence) may only be imported by or on behalf of the proper confinee State Corporation. Items in the Second Schedule are confined to the National Development Corporation, and items in the Third Schedule to the National Textile Industries Corporation.

All applications to import 'cinematograph film, developed, of a width exceeding 16mm (BTN 37.07C (3))' are now required to be submitted through the Tanzania Film Co. Ltd.

EDB Ext. 471/472/473/462

Kenya

IMPORT LICENSING REGULATIONS: The Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies (Imports) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1972, published in the *Kenya Gazette Supplement* No. 3 of January 14, 1972, amends, with effect from January 4, the First Schedule to the Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies (Imports) Order, 1968 (published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, December 13, 1968), to the following extent:

(a) by the deletion therefrom of the following item:

Tariff no.	Description
694 2 0 1	Bolts, nuts and washers (other than those covered by a manufacturer's part number)

(b) by inserting therein the following new items:

Tariff no.	Description
665 2 0 0	Glassware (including all types of containers and tablewares)
694 2 0 1	Bolts (including tower bolts and pad bolts), nuts and washers other than those covered by a manufacturer's part number

Note: All goods listed in the First Schedule to the Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies Order, 1968, are prohibited from being imported into Kenya without a specific import licence.

ESD Ext. 471/472/473/462

NEW IMPORT RESTRICTIONS: In a notice published in *Trade and Industry*, January 20, 1972 (pages 131-2), the goods affected by the new restrictions were identified by their Kenyan SITC numbers. As in some cases not all items included in each SITC coding are in fact affected, exporters are advised to contact Export Data Branch to confirm the position for any commodity in which they are interested.

EDB Ext. 471/472/473/462

Nigeria

REPATRIATION OF PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS: British firms operating in Nigeria will be aware that in the financial year 1970-71 the Nigerian authorities permitted the transfer of 40 per cent of dividends and profits due for remittance to non-resident shareholders as at December 31, 1969. A similar transfer in respect of dividends and profits outstanding as at December 31, 1970, is to be paid by the end of the current financial year. Arrears of 60 per cent of profits and dividends for each of these years therefore still await transfer. Information has now been received from the British High Commission in Lagos that the Federal Ministry of Finance has stated that these arrears must be declared to the Federal Ministry of Finance by the end of February 1972, as in addition must all dividends and profits outstanding at the end of 1971.

CRE Ext. 3064/3338

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Ghana

IMPORT LICENSING: Subsequent to the recent devaluation of the Ghanaian currency the following notice was published in the Ghana *Commercial and Industrial Bulletin* of January 14, 1972:

Bank of Ghana, Notice to Importers: The Bank of Ghana announces that registered importers who wish to import machinery and equipment under Open General Licence, the value of which exceeds Nc 100,000, should refer their application to the Exchange Control Department of the Bank of Ghana for approval of the terms of payment.

This is supplementary to Notice to Importers No. 351 issued by the Ministry of Trade (see *Trade and Industry*, November 25, 1970) and it supersedes an earlier one issued by the Bank of Ghana in the *Commercial and Industrial Bulletin* of May 28, 1971 (see *Trade and Industry*, June 16, 1971). The notice took immediate effect.

EDB Ext. 471/472/473

Republic of South Africa

HYDRAULIC BRAKE FLUID: The South African *Government Gazette* of January 14, 1972, carries the amended compulsory standard specification for hydraulic brake fluid; the new specification comes into effect on March 14, 1972.

EDB Ext. 471/472/473/462

TARIFF APPLICATION — DIACALCIUM PHOSPHATE: Customs Tariff Application List No. 545, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of January 21, 1972, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on diacalcium phosphate from free of duty to 20 per cent *ad valorem*. Those British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department.

CRE Ext. 2274

Singapore

IMPORT QUOTAS: Singapore Import and Export Notices nos. 12 and 13 of 1971 state that import quotas for the following goods will continue at their present levels:

Goods	Quota levels
Fluorescent tubes	150% of 1967 imports
Licences for 3/12 of the annual quota of the above will be issued for the period 1.1.72 to 31.3.72.	
Wheat flour	1% of 1962 imports
Mild steel flat bars (4.5 by 15 mm. and 4.5 by 18 mm.)	1% of 1965 imports
Mild steel round bars 6 mm. to 38 mm.	1% of 1964 imports
High tensile deformed bars 10 mm. to 32 mm.	1% of 1964 imports
Licences for the four items above will be issued at half the annual quotas for the period 1.1.72 to 30.6.72.	

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In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

SINGAPORE
continued

IMPORTATION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT: Inward declarations for the following should continue to be endorsed by the Director of Telecommunications, Licensing Section, Ground Floor, 35 Robinson Road, Singapore. before submission to the Controller and Registrar of Imports and Exports, Singapore:

Transmitters, receivers, transceivers (two-way radio, ship radio, radio telephone, walkie-talkie, ham radio, pageing equipment etc), wireless microphone, radio alarm and radar equipment.

EDB Ext. 401/468/469

Malaysia

CUSTOMS DUTIES: The Malaysian *Government Gazette*, dated January 6, 1972, published the Customs Duties (Amendment) Order, 1972. The existing duties against heading numbers 17.01 101, 17.01 102, 17.01 103, 17.01 501, 17.01 502, 17.01 503, 22.03 100, 22.03 200, 73.38 110, 87.05 900, 87.06 910, 87.06 920, 87.06 930, 87.06 990, 87.09 100 and 87.12 100 should be amended to read as follows:

Australia

RESULT OF DUMPING TARIFF BOARD INQUIRIES—(1) Shotgun and rim-fire cartridges: A notice was published in *Trade and Industry*, May 5, 1971, to the effect that a reference had been made to the Tariff Board under the Australian Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act on shotgun and rim-fire cartridges (tariff item 93.07.100). The inquiry has now been completed and as a result, dumping has been confirmed and dumping duties imposed retrospectively from May 7, 1971. Ref. No. CRE 952/71.

(2) Polyester yarn and tow: A notice was published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, September 30,1970, to the effect that a reference had been made to the Tariff Board under the Australian Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act on polyester continuous filament raw yarn staple fibre and tow (tariff items 57.01.2, 51.01,9 and 56.02.9). The inquiry has now been completed and as a result, dumping has been confirmed but as no injury has been caused or threatened to Australian industry the cash securities which were imposed on September 19, 1970, will be refunded. Ref. No. CRE 1457/70.

CRE Ext. 2318/2319

Canada

ANTI-DUMPING INVESTIGATION — DOUBLE KNIT FABRICS: The Canadian Department of National Revenue is undertaking an investigation under Section 13, subsection (1) of the Canadian Anti-Dumping Act, into the alleged dumping into Canada of double-knit fabrics, wholly or in part of man-made fibres, originating in the United Kingdom. The investigation is as a result of a complaint by the Canadian Textile Institute alleging injurious dumping of the goods.

CRE Ext. 2629

United States

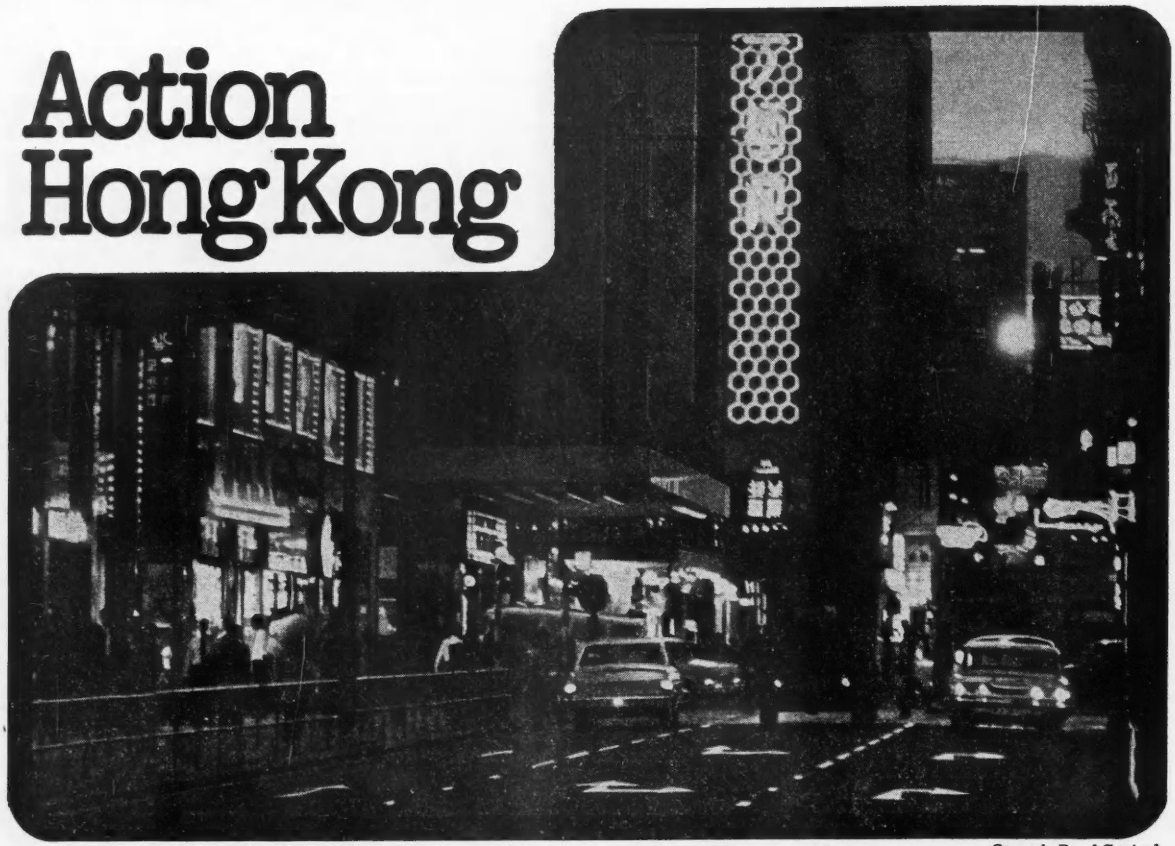
DRUGS: The US Food and Drug Administration is concerned that some over-the-counter drugs on the market do not bear adequate labelling for safe and effective use by the public. It therefore proposes to amend the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act so as to require that all unapproved new drugs and misbranded drugs are either reformulated and/or relabelled to meet all requirements of the Act, or removed from the market. Comments should be submitted

(continued on next page)

Heading no.	Description	Unit of quantity	Import duty: Federation Common tariff	West Malaysia: Full	West Malaysia: Pref.	Sabah: Full	Sabah: Pref.	Sarawak: Full	Sarawak: Pref.
17.01	Beef and cane sugar, solid:								
	Raw:								
101	Of a polarisation exceeding 99°	Ton		$224	$224	$224	$224	$224	$224
102	Of a polarisation exceeding 98° but not exceeding 99°	Ton		$201.60	$201.60	$201.60	$201.60	$201.60	$201.60
103	Of a polarisation exceeding 95° but not exceeding 98°	Ton		$156.80	$156.80	$156.80	$156.80	$156.80	$156.80
	Other:								
501	Of a polarisation exceeding 99°	Ton		$224	$224	$224	$224	$224	$224
502	Of a polarisation exceeding 98° but not exceeding 99°	Ton		$201.60	$201.60	$201.60	$201.60	$201.60	$201.60
503	Of a polarisation exceeding 95° but not exceeding 98°	Ton		$156.80	$156.80	$156.80	$156.80	$156.80	$156.80
22.03	Beer made from malt:								—
100	Beer and ale	Gallon		$9.40	$9.40	$9.40	$9.40	$9.40	$9.40
200	Stout and porter	Gallon		$9.40	$9.40	$9.40	$9.40	$9.40	$9.40
73.38	Articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, builders' sanitary ware for indoor use, and parts of such particles and ware, of iron or steel:								
	Domestic articles and parts thereof:								
110	enamelled	Value	50%						
87.05	Bodies (including cabs), for the motor vehicles falling within heading no. 87.01, 87.02 or 87.03:								
900	Other	No.		30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
87.06	Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles falling within heading no. 87.01, 87.02 or 87.03:								
	Other:								
910	radiators	No.	25%						
920	parts of radiators	Value	25%						
930	exhaust pipes and silencer systems	Value	25%						
990	other	Value	25%						
87.09	Motor-cycles, auto-cycles and cycles fitted with an auxilliary motor, with or without side-cars; side-cars of all kinds:								
100	Side-cars of all kinds	No.		30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
87.12	Parts and accessories of articles falling within heading no. 87.09, 87.10 or 87.11:								
100	Parts and accessories of articles falling within heading no. 87.09	Value	25%						

EDB Ext. 469/401/468

Action Hong Kong



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(preferably in quintuplicate) to the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Room 6-88, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville Md 20852, by March 5, 1972. (FR 5.1.72).

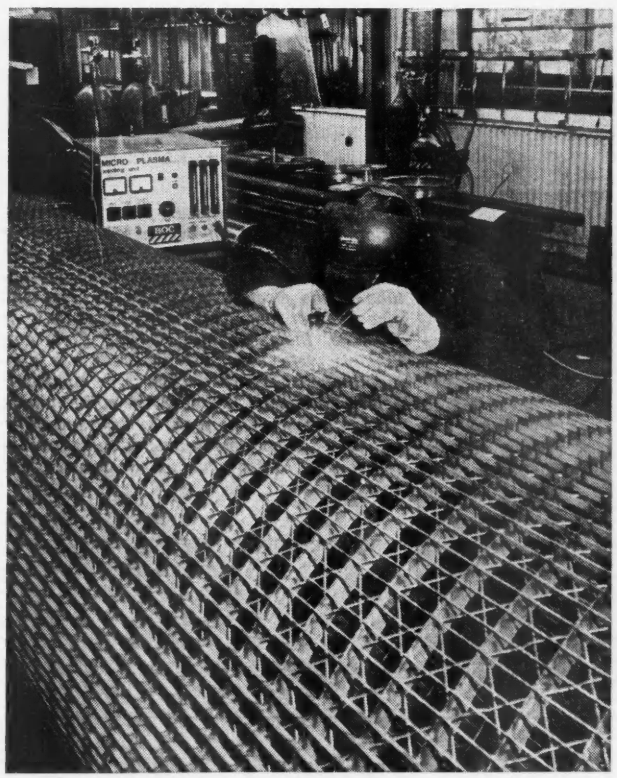
CRE Ext. 2397

VEHICLE SAFETY: In *Trade and Industry;* February 17, 1971, notice was given of a proposal by the US National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to amend Standard No. 206 so as to require that all side doors leading into a passenger compartment met the requirements of the standard. No objections to the proposal were received but the amendment will now become effective on September 1, 1972, and not January 1, 1972, as originally proposed, so as to permit adequate time for compliance. The standard has also been amended to make clear the distinction between front and rear doors and this became effective on January 8, 1972. (FR 8.1.72).

EDB Ext. 455/456/457

DOCK STRIKES (as at January 31, 1972): East Coast and Gulf ports: The dockers are still working under the terms of the Taft-Hartley 80-day cooling-off period. The dockers have yet to vote on whether to accept the provisional wage agreement which has been accepted in principle by the union leaders.
West Coast ports: With the breakdown in the negotiations and the resumption of the strike, President Nixon has now asked Congress to enact legislation which would result in an immediate return to work and establish the machinery to arbitrate an agreement which would be binding for a period of not less than 18 months and not more than two years. The passing of the requisite legislation is expected to be a lengthy business.

CRE Ext. 2647



Welding a dandy roll for the paper-making industry with BOC micro-plasma equipment at Woollard and Henry Ltd, Aberdeen. Woollard and Henry, who have just completed a 22 ft 10 in long by 40 in. diameter dandy roll for New Zealand Forest Products Ltd, export about 30 per cent of their output. They have sold paper-making equipment to France Norway, India, and Pakistan.

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UNITED STATES
continued

TARIFF CLASSIFICATION: The US Bureau of Customs has decided that certain metallised vinyl tinsel garland is properly classified within the provision for Christmas tree ornaments of plastics under US Tariff item 772.95 with duty at 15 per cent *ad valorem*; at present it is classed under item 772.97 with duty at 10 per cent *ad valorem*. Other, heavier constructed, metallised vinyl tinsel garland will not be affected by the ruling and will remain under item 772.97. (FR 14.1.72)

EDB Ext. 455/456/457

FOODS: In view of the increasing importance of convenience foods in the American diet a Committee on Food Standards and Fortification Policy has been formed; its purpose is to identify and define the important classes of such foods and the nutrient composition for them which would be in the best interest of public health. The Committee's first recommendation ('Nutritional guideline recommendations—frozen convenience dinners') has been submitted to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and on the basis of this report he has concluded that nutritional quality guidelines for certain classes of foods should be established. The first of these classes would be for frozen convenience dinners and the Commissioner accordingly proposes to amend the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. Comments should be submitted by February 21, 1972 (preferably in quintuplicate), to the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Room 6-88, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md 20852. Requests for copies of the recommendation should be sent to the Food and Drug Administration, Office of Education and Consumer Affairs, Room 12-56, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md 20852. (FR 23.12.71)

CRE Ext. 2397

Brazil

DUTY ON CUT VISCOSE RAYON FIBRE REDUCED: Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 1143, in force for one year from November 18, 1971, reduces the import duty on cut viscose rayon fibre, with a maximum limit of 2.5 grams per denier (Brazilian tariff heading 56.01.02 01), from 55 per cent to 35 per cent *ad valorem*, c.i.f.

EDB Ext. 474/476/7312

CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENT: Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 1144 introduces a new tariff heading:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty ad val c.i.f.
49.08.03.00	(Transfers) for printing woven and knitted fabrics	45 per cent

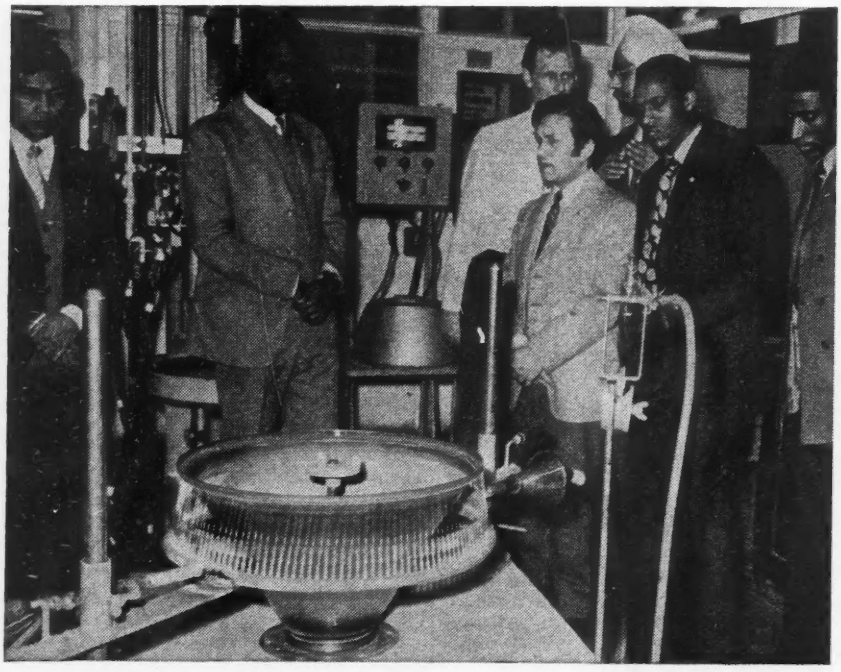
EDB Ext. 474/476/7312

Chile

ADDITION TO IMPORT TARIFF: Chilean Decree No. 2061/71, published in the *Diario Oficial* of January 5, 1972, made the following addition to the Import Tariff:

Tariff No.	Description	Rate of duty Unit	Specific Gold Pesos	Ad val cif
73.15 06	Silicon chrome steel in bars and strips, intended for the manufacture of springs and of the following chemical composition:			
	Carbon 0.55%-0.65%			
	Manganese 0.65%-1.10%			
	Silicon 0.20%-0.35%			
	Chromium 0.60%-1.00%			
	Phosphorous 0.035% max.			
	Sulphur 0.04% max.	KG	Free	20%

EDB Ext. 474/476/7312



At EMI's Hayes, Middlesex, plant senior television engineers from overseas broadcasting authorities watch the process of sealing a 21 inch face plate to a metal-coned cathode ray tube in the electron tube division. The engineers, from radio and television stations in Thailand, India, Uganda, Nigeria, Chile and Ethiopia, were visiting EMI as part of their four-month course with the Thomson Foundation Television College, Glasgow. The college sends training groups twice yearly to EMI and other leading manufacturers to obtain a fuller understanding of British-made broadcast television equipment.

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TREATMENT OF FOREIGN CAPITAL: Decision 24 of the Andean Pact regarding the treatment of foreign capital was ratified by the Chilean Government in the *Diario Oficial* of June 30, 1971. The Foreign Investment Committee of the Corporacion de Fomento de la Produccion (CORFO), the Chilean Development Corporation, stated in the *Diario Oficial* of January 20 that they have been designated as the competent National Authority for registration of foreign investments and contractual arrangements involving the use of foreign licences, patents, trademarks and technology. The deadline for such registrations, which should be submitted on official CORFO forms by a local Branch or representative, was January 31, 1972.

CRE Ext 2289

Peru

THE ANDEAN PACT AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN PERU: *Trade and Industry*, November 25, 1971 (page 442), carried brief details of Peruvian Decree Law No. 18999 which abrogated all national laws, specifically parts of the General Industry Law, running counter to the Andean Pact's Decision 24 (as amended by Decision 37) on the treatment of foreign capital. This decree stated *inter alia* that foreign companies established in Peru had to present to the Peruvian authorities by December 31, 1971, a declaration of their direct foreign investments and reinvestments at June 30, 1971.

A subsequent Peruvian decree, No. 19258 of January 4, 1972, extends the above deadline until March 31, 1972, for those companies whose financial year closes at December 31. Companies whose financial year ends at other dates must make their declaration within three months of the end of the financial year. Declarations of foreign holdings are now required for both June 30 and December 31 (or the end of the financial year).

In order to consolidate the position created by those measures, the Peruvian Government issued on January 6, 1972, Decree Law No. 19262 which spells out the changes in detail by substituting new texts for the rescinded articles of the General Industry Law and for other articles which are incompatible with the Andean Pact rules.

CRE Ext. 2288

Uruguay

PRIOR DEPOSITS—CERTAIN EXEMPTIONS: Uruguayan Central Bank Circular No. 344, published on January 3, 1972, gives details of exemptions from prior deposits for the period January 1, 1972, to March 31, 1972. The provisions for capital goods remain the same as those set out in Decree 482/971 of August 3, 1971, as amended by Decrees 599/971 of September 21, 1971, and 803/971 of December 6, 1971. In the case of other goods, with certain exceptions, an importer may import during the period referred to above 58 per cent of his deposit-free imports of similar goods during the period July 1 to December 31, 1971. The rates of prior deposit remain those fixed by Central Bank Circular No. 326 of November 4, 1971, which amended Circular No. 281 of July 21, 1971. Copies of an unofficial translation of Circular 344 are available.

EDB Ext. 474/476/7312

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Readers seeking detailed information on material published in *Trade and Industry* —such as the date on which a particular article was published—should contact the DTI Library at 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 (Tel. 01-222 7877 ext 3038). The library compiles the quarterly index to *Trade and Industry*.

URUGUAY

continued

EXCHANGE MARKET REGULATIONS: Uruguayan Central Bank Circular No. 248 of April 26, 1971, details of which were reported in *Trade and Industry*, May 19, 1971, announced new regulations for the sale of foreign exchange to cover imports. These arrangements were amended recently by Central Bank Circular No. 308, which established that deposits in Uruguayan currency should now be made to the Bank of the Republic within the following 30 days of the final or provisional request for clearance of goods imported. The resolution applies to import declarations presented to the Bank of the Republic as from September 10, 1971, inclusive.

CRE Ext. 2289

SURCHARGES INCREASED: A Decree of December 6, 1971, raises the surcharge on goods with a surcharge of 50 per cent or more to 300 per cent *ad valorem* cif.

SYSTEM OF SURCHARGES FOR DECLARATIONS REGARDING IMPORTS PENDING CLEARANCE: A copy in English of a Uruguayan decree of December 6, 1971, regarding additional surcharges for import declarations pending clearance is available to British exporters.

IMPORTS OF CAPITAL GOODS SUSPENDED: A Decree of December 6, 1971, prolongs from January 1, 1972, until March 31, 1972, the suspension on imports of capital goods instituted by Decree 246/971 of May 7, 1971, and extended by Decree 482/971 of August 3, 1971, and Decree 599/971, of September 21, 1971.

PRIOR DEPOSITS ON RAW MATERIALS INCREASED: A Decree of December 6, 1971, increases the prior deposits on raw materials listed in Decree 334/971 (see *Trade and Industry*, June 30, 1971) to 450 per cent and 315 per cent when consigned from and originating in another LAFTA country.

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Ecuador

RACING CARS EXEMPT FROM DUTY: Supreme Decree No. 1769 of December 2, 1971, exempts racing cars, defined by Annex J of the International Sports Code issued by the International Automobile Federation, from customs duties, the 4 per cent commercial transactions tax and prior deposit. Permission to import cars under this concession is required from the Ecuadorean Ministry of Finance and cars thus imported must take part in national and international competitions as determined by ANETA.

EDB Ext. 474/476/7312

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: Ecuadorean Supreme Decree No. 1850 published in the *Registro Oficial* of December 20, 1971, makes the following alterations to the Ecuadorean tariff:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty: Sucres per KN	Rate of duty: Ad val cif
17.02.89.03	Lactose	0.40	20%
28.17.01.00	Sodium hydroxide		27%
48.01.89.08	Felt paper and paperboard, including wool felt paper	1.00	30%
48.20.00.02	Spools, cops and similar supports for the textile and paper industries		30%
74.03.01.01	Copper bars and rods	0.80	5%
74.03.01.02	Copper sections	0.80	25%
85.03.01.01	Le Clanche type dry cells, size D	12.00	25%
85.03.01.99	Other dry cells	5.00	25%
85.04.90.03	Accumulator plates	22.00	10%
85.04.90.99	Other accumulator parts	22.00	10%
87.02.01.02	'Jeep' type four-wheel drive vehicles	8.00	25%
87.02.01.03	'Jeep' type vehicles without four-wheel drive	20.00	25%
87.02.01.04	Trolleybuses	5.00	20%
87.02.01.05	Motorbuses, minibuses and similar vehicles for the collective transport of people, with a minimum capacity of 12 persons	5.00	50%
87.02.02.00	Mixed vehicles to be used for carrying passengers and goods:		
87.02.02.01	With cabin space for two rows of seats and with open body; and of an effective load capacity of more than 1 ton	20.00	30%
87.02.02.02	With cabin space for two rows of seats and with open body; and of an effective load capacity of up to 1 ton	40.00	30%
87.02.03.00	Vehicles for transporting goods:		
87.02.03.01	'Panel' type without windows, with one row of seats, of three wheels	8.00	20%
87.02.03.02	'Panel' type without windows, with one row of seats, with an effective load capacity of more than ½ ton	8.00	20%
87.02.03.03	'Panel' type, without windows, with one row of seats, with an effective load capacity of less than ½ ton	30.00	30%
87.02.03.04	'Panel' type with more than two side windows, with an effective load capacity greater than 1 ton	20.00	30%
87.02.03.05	'Panel' type with more than two side windows, with an effective load capacity of up to 1 ton	40.00	30%
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87.02.03.09	Dumper lorries	0.50	20%
87.02.03.99	Other	40.00	30%

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PRIOR DEPOSITS: Ecuadorean Regulation 608 of January 20, 1972, establishes a prior deposit of 50 per cent *ad valorem* cif for List 1 goods and 100 per cent *ad valorem* cif for List 2 goods, regardless of payment terms.

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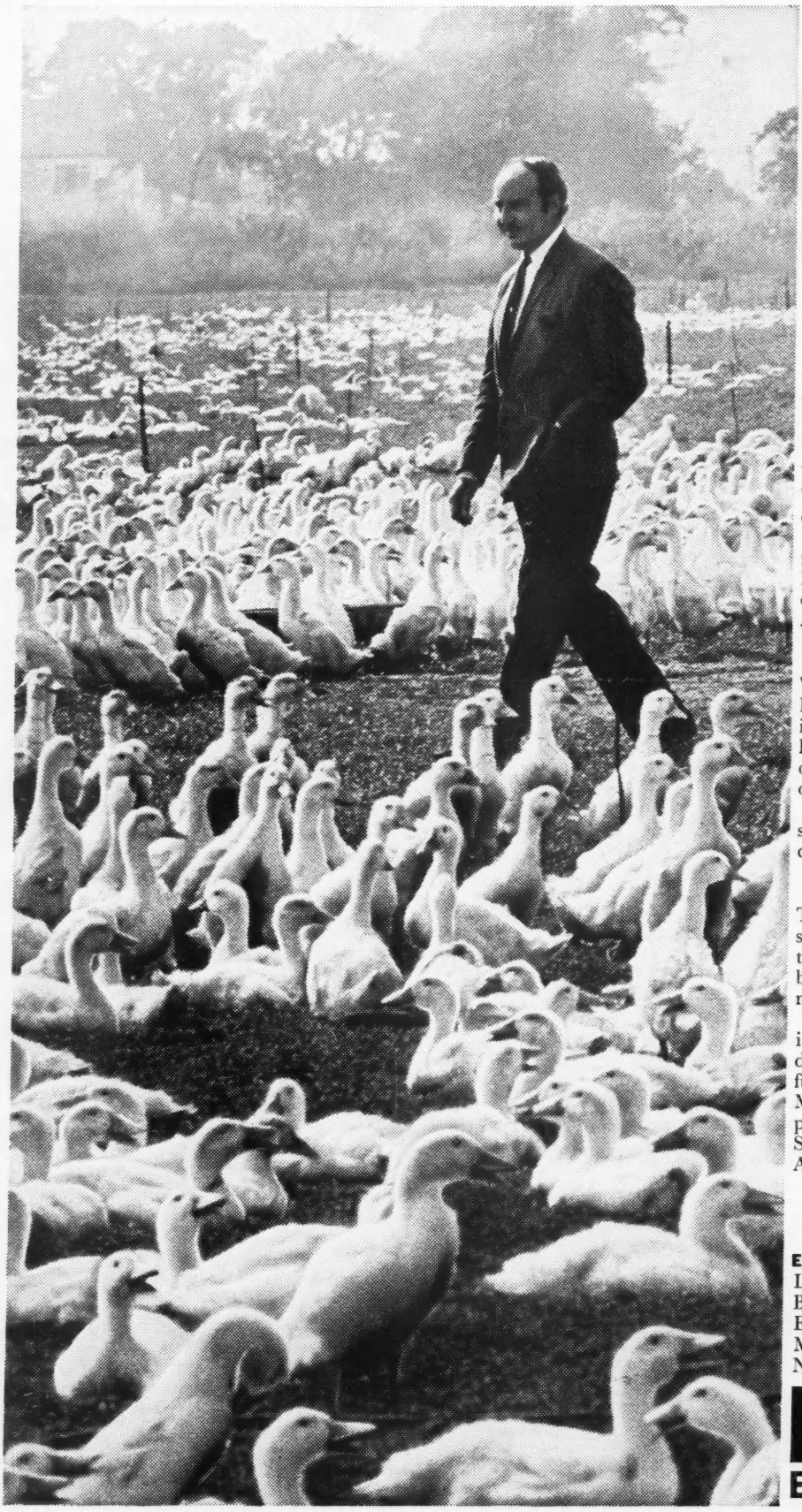

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